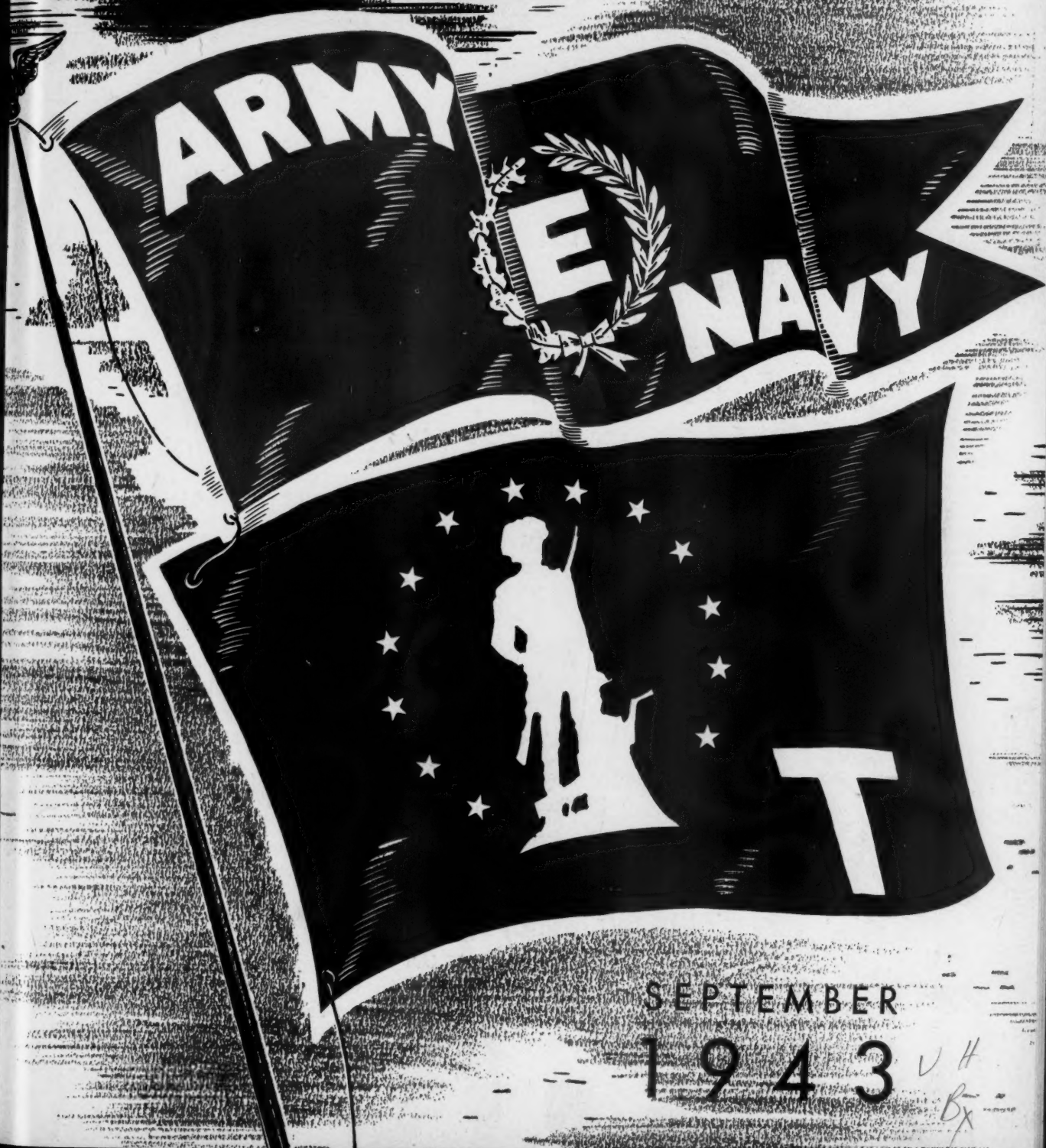


# DALLAS



SEPTEMBER  
1943

VH  
Bx

# MURRAY

BEFORE THE FALL OF PARIS . . .

BEFORE THE GERMAN ATTACK ON RUSSIA . . .

BEFORE THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR . . .

*...We were engaged in the manufacture of ordnance items, and we are proud that we were among the first in helping our country prepare for defense and vigorous prosecution of the war.*

MANUFACTURERS

of

Cotton Ginning Machinery, Cotton Oil Mill Machinery, Heating and Ventilating Equipment, High Tensile Iron Castings, and Distributors of Industrial Mill Supplies.

**THE MURRAY COMPANY**

DALLAS, TEXAS

Atlanta, Georgia

Memphis, Tennessee

East Bridgewater, Massachusetts

South Boston, Massachusetts

# Dallas Pioneers

## Years of Progress INVITE Greater Confidence

Old firms like old friends have demonstrated their worth through years of plenty and lean years of hardship. The concerns listed on this page have an enviable record and are known as "old friends" by thousands of customers and people living in this section.

Established

**1869 Padgett Bros. Company**

74 Years (See Photo No. 1)  
Leather Goods—Wholesale and Retail

**1869 The Schoellkopf Co.**

74 Years (See Photo No. 2)  
Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors

**1872 Dallas Ry. & Term. Co.**

71 Years (See Photo No. 3)  
Street Railways

**1875 Dallas Trans. & Term. Warehouse Company**

68 Years (See Photo No. 4)  
Warehousing, Transportation and Distribution

**1875 First Natl. Bank in Dallas**

68 Years (See Photo No. 5)  
Banking

**1876 Trezevant & Cochran**

67 Years (See Photo No. 6)  
Insurance General Agents

**1876 Fakes & Company**

67 Years (See Photo No. 7)  
Furnishing Texas Homes Since 1876

**1876 Ed. C. Smith & Bro. Undertaking Company**

67 Years (See Photo No. 8)  
Funeral Directors

**1885 Mosher Steel Co.**

58 Years (See Photo No. 9)  
Structural Reinforcing Steel and Machinery Repairs

**1889 J. W. Lindsley & Co.**

54 Years (See Photo No. 10)  
Real Estate, Insurance

**1890 William S. Henson, Inc.**

(Successors to J. M. Colville & Son)  
53 Years (See Photo No. 11)  
Printing and Advertising

**1893 Fleming & Sons, Inc.**

50 Years (See Photo No. 12)  
Manufacturers—Paper and Paper Products

**1896 Briggs-Weaver Machinery Company**

47 Years (See Photo No. 13)  
Industrial Machinery and Supplies

Established

**1899 Dallas Plumbing Co., Inc.**

44 Years (See Photo No. 14)  
Plumbers

**1900 John Deere Plow Co.**

43 Years (See Photo No. 15)  
Agricultural Implements

**1903 Dallas National Bank**

40 Years (See Photo No. 16)  
Banking

**1903 Acme Screen Co.**

40 Years (See Photo No. 17)  
Ac-Ka-Me Products, Insect Screens, Cabinets, Lockers, Boxes and Venetian Blinds

**1903 Republic Insurance Co.**

40 Years (See Photo No. 18)  
Writing Fire, Tornado, Allied Lines, Automobile and Inland Marine Insurance

**1903 First Texas Chemical Mfg. Company**

40 Years (See Photo No. 19)  
Pharmaceutical Manufacturers

**1904 Atlas Metal Works**

39 Years (See Photo No. 20)  
Sheet Metal Manufacturers

**1908 Stewart Title Guar. Co.**

35 Years (See Photo No. 21)  
Abstracts and Title, Insurance

**1909 Hutchinson-Bonner & Burleson**

34 Years (See Photo No. 22)  
Certified Public Accountants

**1909 The Southern Supply Co.**

34 Years (See Photo No. 23)  
Wholesale Hardware and Industrial Supplies

**1911 Graham-Brown Shoe Co.**

32 Years (See Photo No. 24)  
Manufacturing Wholesalers

**1912 Stewart Office Supply Co.**

31 Years (See Photo No. 25)  
Stationers—Office Outfitters

**1914 Texas Employers Ins. Assn.**

29 Years (See Photo No. 26)  
Workmen's Compensation Insurance

(Advertisement)

AUSTIN MOORE, Vice President  
W. B. FRANK, Secretary and Treasurer

CHAS. R. MOORE, President  
TYREE L. BELL, Vice President and Gen. Mgr.

J. B. TEMPLETON, Vice President  
P. O. SMITH, Vice President



The Men and Women  
of the  
**Austin Road Company**  
are proud to announce  
that the  
**Army-Navy Production Award**  
for  
**"High Achievement on War Construction"**  
at  
**The Galveston Army Air Field**  
was made to them on  
August 4th, 1943

**AUSTIN ROAD COMPANY**

*General Contractors*

DALLAS, TEXAS



# DALLAS

VOLUME 22

SEPTEMBER, 1943

NUMBER 9

Established in 1922 by the Dallas Chamber of Commerce in the interest of Dallas and the Southwest, of which Dallas is the service center

GORDON C. BROWN ..... Editor  
VELMA BOSWELL ..... Business Manager  
ED FLOYD ..... Advertising Manager



Member Southwestern Association  
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## Something TO LOOK FORWARD TO

At present, Layne-Texas facilities for developing well water systems are concentrated on the important job of filling the needs of the military and essential war industries. A large number of these systems have been put into operation throughout Texas in an unbelievably short time.

We are exploring new subterranean areas . . . charting new sources of water . . . developing new techniques of well drilling and finishing. When victory is won, this skill and knowledge will be ready to provide municipalities and industries with the finest possible well water system. There will be improved design pumps . . . better materials to add more life to equipment . . . and advanced facilities for installing and servicing well water systems.

In the meantime, be glad you have a Layne-Texas well water system for dependable service.

**LAYNE-TEXAS  
COMPANY**  
"WORLD'S LARGEST  
WATER DEVELOPERS"  
**HOUSTON  
DALLAS**

# Praise Given War Plants For Production Miracles

A LARGE SHARE of the credit for current United Nations success on the scattered fighting fronts goes to the plants and their employees on the production front. A sizeable portion of the credit also goes to American business and individuals who have sacrificed so willingly to relieve the demand for materials, equipment and production energy so vitally necessary to the fighting machine.

Business and industry of the Dallas and Southwestern area rank high in the production picture and are to be enthusiastically complimented for their participation in the effort toward total victory. The greatest example of the participation and accomplishments of business and industry of this section, where total war expenditures now are crowding the five billion dollar mark, is the large number of plants awarded marks of recognition for their production and direct contribution to our armed might: Army and Navy "E" Awards, Maritime Commission banners, and Treasury "T" war bond flags.

These awards are for outstanding service. They also are in recognition for over-all effort in the fight to win.

Flying so proudly, the banners tell the brief but brilliant story of vital goods produced and delivered on time. They also tell the story of wholehearted co-operation between management and labor—traditional in this section; of expenditure of great energy, and of the determination of a hardy people.



MR. NOBLE

But as it is true on the fighting front, we have reached only the end of the beginning on the production front. We still have a long way to go.

We must expand our efforts and get more production faster. Any letup now, just because we have done the impossible thus far, is out of the question. The hard work, planning and ingenuity represented by those awards will be needed even more, now that our armed forces are expending great quantities of manufactured goods and material in their punishing blows at the enemy.

Production needs to increase still faster and reach still higher totals; it must be emphasized that a very hard, difficult job is still ahead of us, calling for all the effort we can muster.

It will be necessary to forego even more of the non-essential, and to rededicate our patriotism and sense of duty to keep on sacrificing and producing, despite hardships and inconveniences so that our fighting men may push on faster.

As Mr. Donald Nelson said recently, we are producing at such an enormous rate today that additional increases are going to come hard. But, he added, America has now risen to the stratosphere of production, and to gain additional altitudes we will have to do a lot of supercharging.

To that, business of Dallas and the Southwest have already answered, as exemplified by these production awards.

As Mr. Nelson said, we are supercharged people, and when we really tap our reserve energies, we can always best our previous records.

*George L. Noble, Jr.*  
Regional Director,  
War Production Board.



The following companies are those which have received Army-Navy "E" Awards for production in Dallas plants:

John E. Mitchell Company  
North American Aviation, Inc.  
Universal Corporation

The following companies are those with home offices in Dallas but whose Army-Navy "E" Awards were won for production in plants or projects located elsewhere:

Austin Road Company  
Byrne Organization  
Murray Company

The following companies are those having plants or offices in Dallas, but with home offices elsewhere and whose Army-Navy "E" Awards were won for production in plants or projects also located elsewhere:

Abbott Laboratories  
Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company  
Aluminum Company of America  
American Optical Company  
American Thread Company, Inc.  
American Rolling Mill Company  
American Seating Company of Texas  
American Sterilizer Company  
Armstrong Cork Company  
Bethlehem Steel Company  
Borg-Warner Service Parts Company  
S. F. Bowser & Company, Inc.  
Bucyrus-Erie Company  
Buffalo Forge Company  
Buffalo Pumps, Inc.  
Carbide & Chemicals Corporation  
Carborundum Company  
Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company  
Carrier Corporation  
Champion Paints Manufacturing Company  
Chain Belt Company  
Continental Motors, Inc.  
Chicago Bridge & Iron Company  
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company  
Climax Engineering Company  
Congoleum-Nairn, Inc.  
Container Corporation of America

Continental Gin Company  
Cook Paint & Varnish Company  
Cooper Bessemer Corporation  
Crane Company  
Crouse-Hinds Company  
Crucible Steel Company of America  
Cutler-Hammer, Inc.  
DeVilbiss Company  
De Vry Corporation  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours  
Dictaphone Corporation  
Electric Auto-Lite Company  
Fafnir Bearing Company  
Fairbanks Morse Company  
Ford Motor Company  
Firestone Tire & Rubber Company  
Foster-Wheeler Corporation  
Foxboro Company  
General Cable Corporation  
General American Transportation Company  
General Electric Company  
General Electric X-Ray Corporation  
B. F. Goodrich Company  
Hercules Powder Company  
Hershey Chocolate Corporation  
Homelight Corporation  
Hoover Company  
Humble Oil & Refining Company  
Ingersoll-Rand Company  
International Business Machines  
International Harvester Company  
Johns-Manville Company  
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation  
Kelley-Koett Manufacturing Company  
Kraft Cheese Company  
Lederle Laboratories  
Linde Air Products Company  
Link-Belt Company  
Lima Locomotive Works, Inc.  
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company  
Lufkin Foundry & Machine Company  
McCord Radiator & Manufacturing Company  
Marchant Calculating Machine Company  
Manning-Maxwell & Moore, Inc.  
Maxim Silencer Company  
Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company  
Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company  
National Supply Company  
National Battery Company

National Biscuit Company  
National Carbon Company  
National Enameling & Stamping Company  
National Tube Company  
Oil Well Supply Company  
Oliver Farm Equipment Company  
Otis Elevator Company  
Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation  
Pacific Mills  
Parke-Davis & Company  
Parkersburg Rig & Reel Company  
Pepperel Manufacturing Company, Inc.  
Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Company  
Pontiac Motors Division  
R.C.A. Manufacturing Company, Inc.  
Raybestos-Division of Texas  
Remington-Rand, Inc.  
Revere Copper & Brass Company, Inc.  
Robbins & Myers, Inc.  
Remington Arms Company  
Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company  
George D. Roper Corporation  
SKF Industries, Inc.  
Seiberling Rubber Company  
Service Caster & Truck Company  
Serval, Inc.  
Sharp & Dohme of Texas  
Skillsaw, Inc.  
Spencer Lens Company  
Standard Brands, Inc.  
Stokeley Brothers, Inc.  
Sullivan Machinery Company  
Sylvania Industrial Corporation  
Stewart-Warner Corporation  
Swift & Company  
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company  
Truscon Steel Company  
Vermont Marble Company  
Virginia Bridge Company  
Walworth Company  
Wagner Electric Corporation  
Wayne Pump Company  
Western Cartridge Company  
Western Electric Company  
Westinghouse Electric Elevator Company  
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.  
White Motor Company  
Wilson & Company  
Worthington Mower Company



# A SHOOTING WAR

THAT'S WHAT JOHN E. MITCHELL COMPANY WANTED TO  
GET INTO; THEY WIN "E" FOR MUNITIONS PRODUCTION

**I**N peace times the John E. Mitchell Company manufactures specialized machinery for use in cotton-gin plants. Its machinery for this purpose is in use all over the world. During the course of the war, a very acute need has developed for the higher grades of cotton, lint, cotton seed, and numerous other cotton by-products; as a result, the War Production Board has given high priorities, and has allocated considerable quantities of critical material, for the production of Mitchell cotton-cleaning machinery.

It can be said, therefore, that the Mitchell Company's peacetime product is an important wartime need. However, both the management and the employees feel that the company should go further. Everybody in the organization wanted to see the company take on the production of items more directly connected with a shooting war than cotton-gin machinery is.

Accordingly, in November 1941, the first contract was secured, involving the production of anti-aircraft shells for the Navy. This job utilized much of the Mitchell Company's regular production facilities; however, it also required a lot of additional machinery of a highly specialized, single-purpose nature. Much of this special machinery was designed and made by the Mitchell engineers in their own plant. Still other machinery had to be bought.

Because the special machinery that had to be bought could not be obtained for several months, the Mitchell Company was about ten weeks late in getting started on its first contract. In spite of this discouragement, all workers sailed into the job with such enthusiasm that the contract was finished six weeks ahead of schedule. This performance, both as to quantity and quality, earned the company the Army-Navy "E." Six months later, a star was added to the "E" flag, representing a six-months' extension of the award for meritorious performance.

Now, the Mitchell Company has several war contracts. The company not only is making anti-aircraft shells for



JOHN E. MITCHELL, JR.  
*President, John E. Mitchell Company*

the Navy, but many other items of war material for the Navy, Army Ordnance, and the Chemical Warfare Service. Many of these items are entirely new and much engineering ability and skill have been required to obtain production on the large scale called for by the contracts.

The skill and know-how of the Mitchell engineers and key employees has been matched by the high spirit, splendid cooperation, and unselfish attitude of all the men and women in the plant. Without the finest kind of team work and the highest type of morale, the simultaneous large scale production of many different items of war material would not be possible.

Mitchell employees hold fine records, not only for quantity and quality of production, but in many other important fields. For example, every man and woman in the organization takes part in the salary-deduction plan for War Bonds, and the average for the whole plant is about 14 per cent. So good is the company's bond record that Secretary Morgenthau sent the following telegram of congratulation: "I am delighted to hear that all employees of John E. Mitchell Company are taking part in Payroll War Savings Plan and that allotments average 13.5 per cent. This is an

outstanding accomplishment. Please extend my congratulations throughout your organization."

Another evidence of the remarkable spirit of the men and women in the Mitchell Company is their low absentee record—about 3 per cent.

Still another evidence is the willingness of the men and women to help any cause that furthers the war effort. Recently, more than 100 of the employees on the day shift, after putting in a full day's work, piled into company trucks and went out to a large Dallas County farm and chopped cotton until dark. The farmer paid \$100 for the six hours' work of this group of people, but they insisted upon turning all of the money over to the Red Cross.

Close association and understanding exists between the employees and the management. Regular get-togethers are held every Monday on company time for all three shifts. At these weekly assemblies, work progress charts are studied, production records established during the week are announced, and letters from former employees now in the armed services are read aloud. The meeting is then turned over to one of several theological students, who are financing their schooling by part-time work at the Mitchell Company, and the meeting is concluded with a song or two and a brief devotional message from the Bible.

Another medium permitting close cooperation and integration between Mitchell employees and the management, as well as between the various departments of the organization, are the various employee-management committees. About twelve in number, these committees, meeting periodically, usually at lunch, help to establish company policies in such matters as safety, plant cleanliness, fire protection, employee insurance, welfare of women employees, etc.

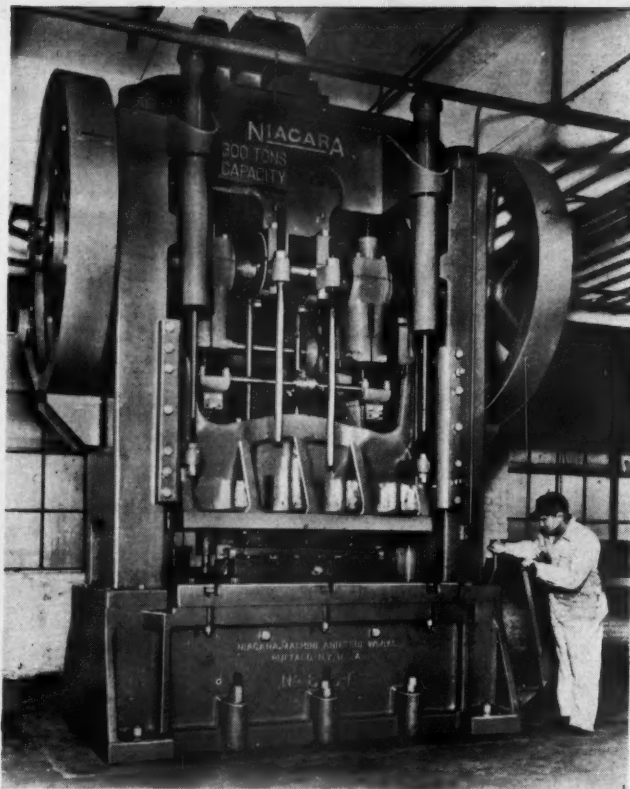
Any employee, when faced with a problem of any kind, is encouraged to go directly to the office of the president of the company. This office is always open to all employees, who can come in at any time, individually, or in a group, to discuss problems, make suggestions, etc.

*(Continued on Page 40)*



# JOHN E. MITCHELL COMPANY

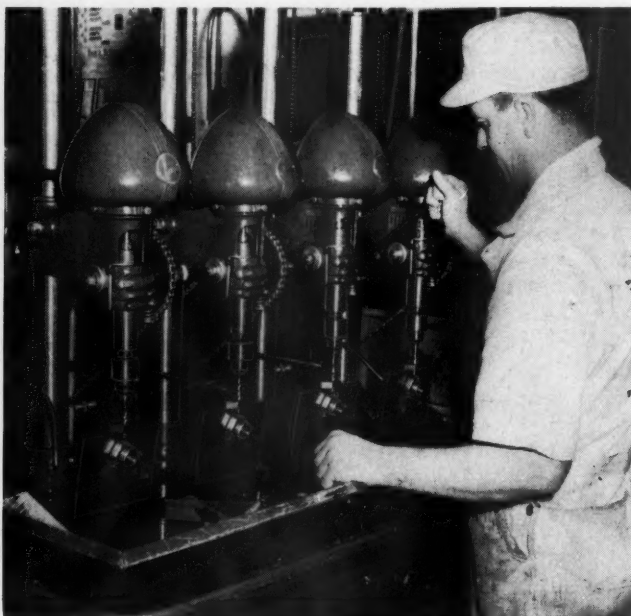
Below: Part of the John E. Mitchell Company's assembly line for the production of cotton-ginning machinery. Bottom picture: Inspectors examining one type of pulley wheel which the company makes and which has many uses in war machines as well as in cotton gins.



Above: This huge press, with a capacity of 300 tons, is one of the many machines the plant uses in its production. In peace it is used in making cotton-ginning machinery, in war it is being utilized for making weapons for victory.



Below: This multiple spindle drill was developed by the John E. Mitchell Company and enables a single operator to obtain uniform results on several pieces of work at the same time. The device can be used in producing various articles, for war or peace.



# APRIL and SEPTEMBER

THESE TWO MONTHS, IMPORTANT DATES IN PRODUCTION  
AT NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, BODE ILL FOR AXIS

**F**OR the men and women of the Texas Division of North American Aviation, Inc., two months—April and September—have special significance.

Those two months have special significance because:

It was on Sept. 28, 1940, that North American and the people of Dallas held ground-breaking ceremonies on the site of the company's original Texas plant.

It was on April 7, 1941, that the first of North American's two Dallas plants was opened. On that day, the first three Texan trainers manufactured by the Texas factory were delivered to the U. S. Army Air Corps.

And it was on April 5, 1942, that employees of the Texas Division shared the thrill of North American workers in the Company's California and Kansas plants, when North American B-25 Mitchell bombers carried General Doolittle to Tokyo, and while other Mitchells participated in the first long-range raid on the Japanese-held Philippines.

It was on Sept. 1, 1941, that the Dallas factory took over the entire production of the Texan trainer, which, until that time, had been manufactured also at North American's parent plant in Inglewood, Calif.

It was on Sept. 5, 1942, that the men and women of North American's Texas Division were notified that they had been awarded the Army-Navy "E" for excellence in production.

And it was on April 3, 1943, that the men and women of North American's Texas Division were notified that they had been awarded their second Army-Navy "E," in the form of a star to be added to the original production pennant.

In his letter of notification of the first "E" award, addressed to "The Men and Women of the Texas Division of North American Aviation, Inc.," Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson congratulated them for "accomplishing more than seemed reasonable or possible a year ago."

That one phrase describes the achievements of North American's Texas Division

from its beginning to the present.

In two and one-half years, the Texas Division has grown from one factory, producing only Texan combat trainers, to two huge plants manufacturing three types of warplanes—bombers, fighters, and trainers—for the United Nations. The trainer is the popular Texan, used by 27 of the United Nations, in addition to the U. S. Army and Navy. More than 10,000 planes of this series have been built, President J. H. Kindelberger announced in February, 1943. Not all of those 10,000 planes were built, of course, at the Texas plant, since North American's California plant, as mentioned above, also produced the trainer until Sept. 1, 1941. But the 10,000th plane had been delivered some time before disclosure of the production figure was permitted. So far as is known, manufacture of 10,000 planes of the same basic design by any one firm is a world's record.

The fighter in production at the Texas Division is the famed P-51 Mustang, the swift and deadly craft which the Truman committee reported in July, 1943, after its study of the American war program, "has been characterized by both British and the Army Air Forces as the most aerodynamically perfect pursuit plane in existence," and which was listed in the Truman report as "our top-ranking one-engined fighter."

The bomber, manufactured in the second big Dallas plant, is the Consolidated Vultee B-24 Liberator, which North American and several other major aircraft firms are manufacturing for the Army Air Forces. Incidentally, the first North American-built B-24 was test-flown only 319 days after signing of the Army Air Forces' contract bringing the company into the program of manufacturing Liberators. During those 319 days, another huge "blackout" factory was built alongside the original North American plant, and the job of tooling up and getting into production—normally a two year's task—was completed.

Amazing as is that record of constructing a factory, getting into production, and completing a plane, it is no

more amazing than the story of North American's first Dallas plant.

It was on Dec. 3, 1940, that the first steel was erected for the original plant. The site selected was west of Dallas, in "cotton country" on the prairie blackland. Scarcely had work on the new factory begun, when winter rains set in. As every Texas farmer knows, rain and blackland mean mud—mud that bogs down vehicle, man and beast. By all rights, the rain, which continued for days with only occasional letups, should have brought work on the new aircraft factory to a standstill. But the work went on. Concrete was poured, the steel girders began to rise. Men and machines fought through the sticky mud to get the building job done.

One hundred and twenty days after the first concrete was poured, the factory was completed, and dedicated, on April 6, 1941, with appropriate ceremonies.

But merely building a gigantic factory in record time wasn't all that had been accomplished. While the plant was under construction, North American was building airplanes, at first in a temporary factory in downtown Dallas, and later in those portions of the still incomplete plant which had a roof to protect workers from the elements. When the plant was dedicated in April, three of those Texas-built planes were finished, and delivered to the Army Air Forces that same day.

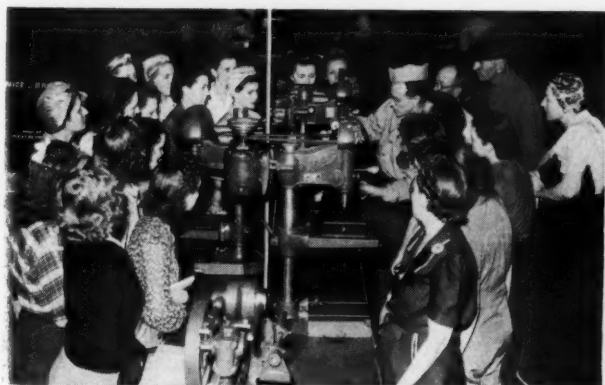
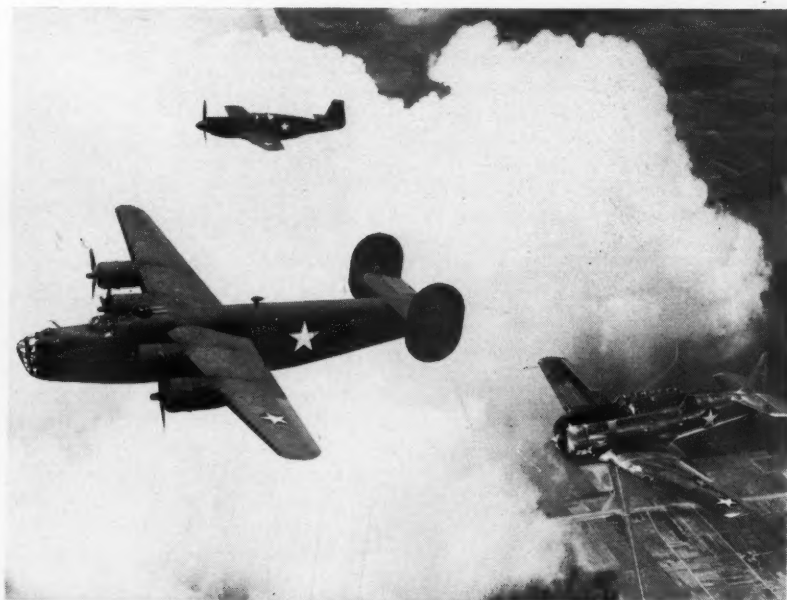
The temporary factory in downtown Dallas has its story, too. For, when North American decided to locate a plant in Texas, officials of the firm found that there were very few trained aircraft workers in the Southwest. In those pre-Pearl Harbor days, with the European war already ablaze, France defeated, and Great Britain desperately fighting off Hitler's massive air blows, the United States was frantically building planes at a pace unprecedented in its history. Consequently, the demand for aircraft workers—in the days of peace a comparatively small group—was far more than the supply.

But North American didn't let the

(Continued on Page 28)

# NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC.

At right is pictured the "E" Flag with Silver Star, received by North American Aviation's Texas division in April. Unfurling the banner are, left to right, Major F. C. Merrill, Army Air Forces representative; Harold F. Schwedes, factory manager, and Lieut. E. H. Chandler, naval aircraft inspector. Right center: Three types of war planes manufactured by N.A.A.—the Texan trainer, the P-51 Mustang fighter, and the B-24 Liberator bomber. Right bottom: First B-24 Liberator manufactured by Texas division ready for test flight. Below: Riveting is one of many jobs performed by women at N.A.A. Left bottom: Training class in the "earn while you learn" program at N.A.A. Note predominance of women.





# PLANNED HASTE

UNIVERSAL CORPORATION MAKING INCENDIARY BOMBS

24 HOURS PER DAY; EARNS FOUR PRODUCTION AWARDS

**T**HE performance of Universal Corporation workers on the war production front is a matter of history. Hoisted alongside Old Glory and the flag of the Lone Star State now hang the enviable Army-Navy "E" with the White Star; the Minute Man "T"; the Army's "A" for Quality Control; and, the banner of the Chemical Warfare Service—each symbolical of outstanding performance on the production line.

Universal Corporation, a Dallas-owned and Dallas-managed company, has won every award of the Army and Navy for excellence in production during this war. The men and women of Universal have a tradition of service behind them. They are keeping faith with that tradition by continuing to produce ahead of schedule—operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week, producing incendiary bombs for the Chemical Warfare Service.

Since April, 1941, Universal has been engaged in war production. Airplane hangars were first to roll off its assembly lines, and over 7,000 of these units have been delivered to far-flung places in the world.

Universal Corporation is an organization built by the ingenuity and enterprise of a dynamic personality who entered manufacturing 15 years ago in Texas, producing metal windows, doors, ornamental bronze, poster and display frames for theaters, under the banner of Sealuxe. The man, J. P. Travis, is a staunch believer in the growth of Texas and of the opportunities afforded its citizens. He has practiced a policy of extending a hand to help the little man do a big part in the war. Instead of hiring trained specialists, he has trained raw hands and developed the type of spirit which Universal wants most in its men. Employees are encouraged to show initiative. Individuality is noticeable throughout the plant.

It takes drive and purpose, and a spirit that won't quit, to convert a peace-



J. P. TRAVIS  
President, Universal Corporation

time plant into a war plant and expand enormously and rapidly at the same time. It takes the Travises, Hales, Larsons, Barclays and Harrisons of any plant to get the job done quickly.

Sometimes such Herculean effort is attributed solely to a will to survive. Others often find justifiable reason to see that behind the hustle and bustle there is a sincere desire to get war production on the way to the fronts. This because the plant itself has contributed manpower to the fighting fronts. It has trade names that sell only in peacetime, and it must help to get a war out of the way before it can return to normal business.

No matter how amazing the war production records, the Army-Navy "E's," Treasury flags or certificates of merit, the basic reason for success is found in the human element involved. No more apparent conclusion is available at Universal Corporation. It stands out all over the place while executives work in shirt sleeves and chat amiably with

other employees, while shop men call "Andy," who is shop superintendent and a holder of a mechanical and electrical engineering degree from Sweden.

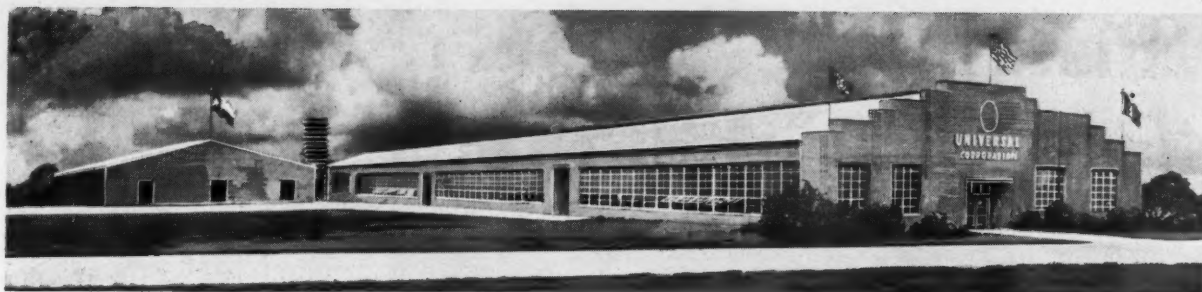
Travis walks through the shop and a secretary stops him to ask about some earlier matter that is about to be finished. The answer comes quickly. The Travises in war production think on their feet. The reporter interviews him. He clears papers off his desk. It is obvious that the entire subject is an interruption, but that if it is done immediately there is no lost motion. He dictates a reply. In ten minutes the story is ready to go, and the door is closed while two out-of-town executives saunter in to talk of more war production.

The subject of brazing ovens comes up. More production is required. A phone call is made. A subcontract is let. Carter Harrison, vice president in charge of prime contracts, has acted. The plant goes on as usual.

There are many of these folks at Universal who take war production in their stride. A bigger stride, perhaps, but, then, over in another room is a trained man working every day, all day, on postwar plans for peacetime production on an ever-increasing scale. The whole plant is filled with build-Texas contagion. Somehow you believe it will work. They can show you that it already has worked. The present day's big stride may be smaller than the postwar stride. The spirit is there, at least.

Universal is not a one-man shop, although the rugged strength of J. P. Travis, its president, is felt throughout the organization. He is everywhere. There are other men who are saturated with this same energy and couple it with their own specialized training, and then war production is speeded up because engineers, accountants, salesmen, shop superintendents, personnel chiefs and others each go at their jobs in a more diligent manner.





UNIVERSAL CORPORATION'S RECENTLY-COMPLETED, RECENTLY-OCCUPIED PLANT AND OFFICES IN THE LOVE FIELD AREA

# UNIVERSAL CORPORATION



Above: Before incendiary bomb casings, made by Universal Corporation, are shipped to an arsenal for loading, women inspectors of the Army's Chemical Warfare Service give them a final checking. Capt. Roy A. Lamb, chief of inspection for the Dallas procurement district of the Chemical Warfare Service, points out a minute detail to inspectors.

Below: Many girl "productioners" at Universal Corporation are doing their part to step up production.



Below: Baking is one of the processes in the fine art of making incendiary bombs. Here trays of a new type of bomb are rolled into the brazing oven, where the nose-cup assembly is brazed to the bomb body at 2100 degrees F.



# Austin Road Company Wins 'E' for Job at Airdrome

The Army-Navy Production Award was presented Thursday, August 12, to the Austin Road Company for excellence in performance of its contract for the construction of the airdrome at the Galveston Army Air Field. The company, which has its headquarters in Dallas, was notified of the award in a letter from Robert P. Patterson, under secretary of war, and the Army-Navy "E" Flag was presented to Tyree L. Bell, vice president and general manager, by Col. W. G. Saville, U. S. Army district engineer at Galveston.

An informal presentation ceremony was held at the contractor's and U. S. area engineer's office at the air field. The Austin Road Company finished its contract thirty days ahead of schedule, and the majority of its employees had been transferred from the job. Members of the contractor's and subcontractor's organization were reassembled for the occasion with employees of the U. S. area engineer's office and officers from the Galveston district engineer's office.

In presenting the letter and pennant to Mr. Bell, Colonel Saville conveyed congratulations of the under secretary of war, the under secretary of the navy and the chief of engineers. Colonel Saville stressed the excellent organization of the Austin Road Company that enabled it to complete the contract 30 days ahead of the unusually short time allotted for the work, overcoming difficulties of an unusual nature in connection with the construction work.

"The experience of the Galveston district has shown that the Austin Road Company can at all times be relied upon to perform large, urgent, unusual and difficult construction projects in a minimum of time and in a thoroughly satisfactory manner," Colonel Saville stated.

The contract, for an amount exceeding \$2,000,000, was awarded to the Austin Road Company on March 10, 1943, involved the movement of a half million cubic yards of earth, the laying of more than a million square yards of concrete and asphalt paving on a hydraulic fill, and other related construction work. An unusual feature of the work was the nec-

essity of using hydraulic dredges to pump over a million and a half cubic yards of fill into the airdrome area before beginning the paving operations. Arrangements were made to allow the army air forces to continue to use the field throughout the construction of the new facilities.

Copies of the letter of commendation from the under secretary of war and Army-Navy E pins were presented to the following representatives of the subcontractors who participated in the work: A. P. Little, Harrison Engineering and Construction Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. C. Williams, Williams & Whittle and

(Continued on Page 27)

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
DISTRICT ENGINEER  
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE  
GALVESTON  
TEXAS

WAR DEPARTMENT  
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE  
GALVESTON, TEXAS

12 August 1943

Austin Road Company  
1813 Clarence Street  
Dallas, Texas

Gentlemen:

On behalf of the Under Secretary of War, the Under Secretary of the Navy, and the Chief of Engineers I wish to extend congratulations to the Austin Road Company, its employees, and sub-contractors on the occasion of the presentation of the Army-Navy Production Award for excellence of performance of its contract for the construction of the airdrome at the Galveston Army Air Field.

The scope of the contract, involving the movement of one-half million cubic yards of earth, the laying of over a million square yards of concrete and asphalt paving on a hydraulic fill, and related engineering work, all totalling over \$2,000,000, together with the unusually short period of time allotted for the work, presented construction problems that only a well organized and competent firm could overcome. Although continuous operation of the field was required for the Air Force, the Austin Road Company by its efficient scheduling of the work succeeded in making available the new apron and runways thirty days ahead of schedule.

The Austin Road Company and its employees have at all times maintained an attitude of full cooperation with the government representatives and supervisors in the expeditious, economical and satisfactory completion of the construction work. This attitude has characterized all other contracts which have been performed by the Austin Road Company in this District.

The management methods used were extremely effective in arranging the transportation of necessary materials and in planning the work to utilize available materials and labor to the best advantage. The management has been fully cooperative with the government in the conservation of critical materials. Absenteeism was a negligible factor on the project and the management cooperated with the government in every way possible to make its safety record one of the best in the District.

The experience of the Galveston District has shown that the Austin Road Company can at all times be relied upon to perform large, urgent, unusual and difficult construction projects in a minimum of time and in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. The Austin Road Company has unquestionably been one of the outstanding contractors in this District throughout the War Construction Program, and I again want to congratulate the management and employees on this national recognition of their contribution to the war effort.



Very truly yours

*W. G. Saville*

W. G. Saville  
Colonel, Corps of Engineers  
District Engineer

# Byrne Organization Wins 'E' on Navy Base Project

**A**n award of the Army-Navy "E" for excellence in war production was made to the Byrne Organization on Jan. 16, 1943, at Solomons, Md., for the construction of a large base for the Navy Department. In less than 90 days after the project was given to the contractors, the Navy moved 3,000 men into the buildings.

The site of this base was near a sleepy fishing village in Maryland—no utilities of any kind were available when the Byrne Organization started clearing the land and started surveys for the buildings. Sewers had to be laid and sewage disposal plants built. Wells had to be dug and water lines put in. Electricity had to be brought from the nearest source and an additional power plant had to be built to meet the needs of the base. Materials were scarce at that time as the construction was done during the period of the biggest construction boom of the war, so many substitutes had to be made in order to have the base ready for the men to occupy and train for their service overseas. The materials that were secured had to be trucked from 46 to 70 miles into the job as the nearest rail-head was 46 miles from the site. In spite of these difficulties and the extensive work, the project was com-

pleted on schedule and received very favorable comment from many officials in Washington.

During the presentation ceremonies Admiral Carl H. Cotter, at that time the superintending civil engineer for the Fifth Naval District, was asked to make an extemporaneous talk and he made this statement, "Today I want to pay a personal tribute to the men of the Byrne Organization because you have gotten the reputation . . . of overcoming all difficulties, meeting obstructions, and getting your job done."

Admiral Ben Moreell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, made the award of the penant and during his presentation speech he said, "The Byrne Organization is the kind of an outfit that you can give a job to and forget about it and sleep easily at night because there is somebody like that working for you."

The men and women of the Byrne Organization wear their "E" pins proudly as a badge of service to their country on jobs which their country considers "well done."

Although the home office of the Byrne Organization is in Dallas, Texas, its

work is now scattered over the United States and into the islands of the Pacific ocean. It is a member of the group of eight contractors which did work in the Philippines, Hawaii, Guam, Wake and Midway before Dec. 7, 1941. Many of its men remained on the outlying islands even after the blitz, doing their job as long as they were needed. Employment offices were maintained in Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston and other points of the southwest from which many Texas men were sent to these projects. This group of contractors was awarded the first Army-Navy "E" ever given to general contractors by the United States government for services in Honolulu, T. H.

In addition to the two "E" awards, the Byrne Organization—employees and management—are very proud of the fact that they fly the "Minute Man" flag over all their jobs with a subscription of over 10 per cent of the payroll for war bonds. On Navy Day of 1942, the employees subscribed 68.49 per cent of the payroll for war bonds in honor of the fighting men being trained in the bases they built and also in honor of 1,418 of their buddies who are now in the armed forces.

John E. Byrne (center), general partner of the Byrne Organization, is pictured with Capt. Ira P. Griffen (left), officer in charge of contract, and Rear Admiral Ben Moreell, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, on the occasion of the presentation of the Army-Navy "E" Flag to the Dallas contracting company for excellence in production in connection with construction of a U. S. Navy base at Solomons, Md.





# Murray Company Producing For War in Five Plants

**T**HE Murray Company, with headquarters in Dallas, Texas, operates plants with war contracts in addition to Dallas at Atlanta, Ga., East Bridgewater and South Boston, Mass. Early in the war program all of the facilities of the Murray Company were brought to the attention of the United States government and placed at their disposal for war contracts. The Atlanta plant, however, was the first of the Murray Company units to actually engage in war production. On March 13, 1943, the Murray Company was notified by the Under Secretary of War, Robert P. Patterson, that the Army and Navy "E" award was being conferred on the Atlanta plant for fine achievement in the production of war equipment.

The Murray Company's Atlanta plant was one of the first in the country to convert to war production. Since its first contract with the government in 1940, its work has expanded to such a point that the personnel now employed is equal to four times that of 1940. However, even with this increased number of employees, the company has been able to handle the large volume of business without having to employ additional supervisory personnel.

At the present time, the company operates five plants in the production of war materials. Prime contracts for munitions are being fulfilled at each of the company's plants, and through the unification of management and labor, production has continually increased.

As a manufacturer of cotton processing equipment, the company enjoys an enviable reputation wherever cotton is grown throughout the world. Its trademark for more than 40 years has been recognized as a symbol of fair dealing and quality products.

The Murray Company was organized in 1900 by J. H. McDonough and was incorporated under the laws of Texas in December of the same year. At that time, the present large and modern home plant was built in Dallas, Texas, and continues to be one of the leading plants in the manufacture of cotton ginning machinery. The company continued under the management of Mr. McDonough until



J. KIRBY McDONOUGH  
President, The Murray Company

his death in 1938. Since then the company has been under the management of J. Kirby McDonough, son of the founder, who is president and general manager.

The plant in Dallas manufactures a complete line of cotton ginning machinery. It is equipped with modern foundry and machine shops, structural steel shops for fabricating steel gin buildings, seed houses and cotton houses. The Murray Company also manufactures attic fans and distributes Murray Floor Furnaces, as well as a complete line of industrial supplies. The Murray Company operates a plant at Memphis, Tenn., besides those at Dallas, Atlanta, East Bridgewater and South Boston.

The Murray Company was the first to put out a machine for cleaning seed cotton at the gin. It was the first to build an all-steel gin stand. It was the first to build a gin to run at 700 R.P.M. with a loose roll. It was the first to build one-story gin plants. It was the first to build the submerged lint flue system. It was the first to build cotton drying equipment.

Neither Murray equipment nor Murray reputation was born of chance. Both are the work of farseeing men of great enterprise; men who had only the desire to be of use and profit to the cotton grow-

ing world; men with the energy and determination to improve ginning methods, to make the best of gin equipment and to meet the demands as they arose — First, the cotton cleaner; second, the all-steel machinery, and third, cotton drying equipment, on all of which the Murray Company holds several hundred patents.

Everything has its beginning. The oak tree had its birth in a tiny acorn. Soil, moisture and sun did the rest. So, too, the Murray Company had its beginning in humble surroundings, but the Murray idea and ideals were fertilized by men of vision and courage. The Murray factory of 1900 was only a small frame building, consisting of a few hundred feet of floor space. It has grown now to a plant of considerable proportions covering nearly 20 acres.

The Murray Company has never been content to rest on past accomplishments. Through its experimental department it is constantly planning for the future in the interest of the farmer, the cotton ginner and the cotton industry as a whole. Cotton grown in different parts of the world has varying characteristics, but Murray equipment is developed to meet the particular problem of the particular area.

Too much cannot be said of the loyalty and interest of Murray employees in the furtherance of the products which bear the Murray name. It is to these employees, as well as the executives of the organization, that much credit for the success of this company is due.

The Murray employees, as well as officials of the company, are filled with pride and enthusiasm for the Murray organization and its products. Those who are connected with the Murray Company, as well as others, have seen how greatly Murray products have benefited the cotton-growing world and spinners. They have seen the demand for Murray products grow from a few machines in a small territory to thousands of machines in every part of the world where cotton is grown. From this come the enthusiasm and pride of those connected with the Murray Company.



# Continental Gin Received Navy 'E' Before War Began

**A**LMOST since the opening gun of World War II Continental Gin Company has been on the production firing line, manufacturing war materials for our Army and Navy—helping the “Arsenal of Democracy” tool up for the tremendous production task that was ahead. Even before Pearl Harbor, Continental was a veteran holder of the coveted Navy “E” for excellence in production.

Everyone at Continental is proud of the part they are playing in the fight against our common enemies, and they have kept up to or ahead of schedule from the beginning—effort which has been recognized and commended by both the Navy and Army four separate times in two years. Today, Continental produced implements of war are fighting on all fronts.

On Nov. 8, 1941, the Navy’s “E” pennant and Bureau of Ordnance flag were formally presented to the employees of Continental Gin Company’s Birmingham plant by Capt. H. A. Spanagel, U. S. N. This award, the Navy’s highest service award, was presented for a job “well done” in the production of naval ordnance materials.

Continental Gin Company was among the first 39 plants in the United States to receive the Navy “E” and the second in the entire South. Since the original award was won in 1941, Continental has continually met the rigid standards and maintained its production of Navy and Army war requirements ahead of schedule for three successive six-month periods, and now proudly flies over its Birmingham plant the Army-Navy “E” flag with three white stars—an accomplishment of which Continental people are justly proud.

Although Continental was originally awarded the Navy “E” for production of Naval Ordnance materials, they have since been called on to manufacture a wide variety of all kinds of vital war equipment. Their facilities at Dallas, Birmingham and Prattville have been doing an important part in making the United States truly the “arsenal of democracy.” Every machine and every tool

has been utilized to the utmost. Continental-built equipment has gone to practically every vital war-time industry including aluminum, magnesium, machine tools, aircraft, shipbuilding, chemicals, explosives, and many others. War production has come first at Continental. Give it to ‘em good and give it to ‘em

fast has been the spirit. It was this spirit which won for Continental the Navy “E” and prompted Navy Secretary Knox to say, “The splendid achievement of the Continental Gin Company, its management and its employees in producing an ever-growing output of ordnance for the United States is characteristic of the vigor, intelligence and patriotism which have made America great and which have kept her free.”



Eugene H. Brooks (left), is vice president of the Continental Gin Company and chief executive of its Dallas plant, which is producing war materials under government contract. Pictured below is a section of the plant, showing a huge forming press in operation.



# Lockheed 'Outdoes Itself' In Producing Warplanes

WITH the establishment of its Dallas division, another chapter in the whirlwind history of Lockheed and Vega was completed. Consider that only a decade ago the organization consisted of a small, insignificant building near Burbank, Calif., (all rights, assets, and property were purchased by the present management for \$40,000) and a handful

of mechanics and dreamers. But not for long, for since that time, under the leadership of Robert E. Gross, president; Vice Presidents Carl B. Squier, sales; Hal Hibbard, engineering; R. A. Von Hake, manufacturing; Cyril Chappellet, administration; and C. A. Barker, Jr., treasurer, Lockheed has climbed like one of its P-38 "Lightnings." Deliveries during the pre-war year of 1941 were more than three and one-half times the deliveries of 1940; fourteen times the deliveries of 1938, and more than 400 times the deliveries of that first pioneering year over a decade ago. Its factories and service bases are scattered around the globe—manned by more than 90,000 workers.

The present rate of production to

meet the world emergency is, of course, a closely guarded military secret, but Lockheed has outdone itself. Including the Vega Aircraft Corporation, acquired in 1941 and operated by Courtlandt S. Gross as president, Lockheeds are being produced in six separate plants, each of which is infinitely larger than the original factory.

At first in wood construction, and later in gleaming metal, Lockheed has consistently pioneered, first blazing the trails and returning to cut down the flying time. Wherever records were made, there was usually a Vega, an Altair, a Sirius, or an Orion in the days of spruce. They shuttled across the continent under a parade of record-breaking pilots including Goebel, Collyer, and Hawks. They flew the Pacific under Kingsford-Smith, the Lindberghs, and Amelia Earhart, Mattern, and Griffin. They rounded the world with Post and Gatty, and then with Post's solo. They cruised the North Pole with Wilkins and Eielson. They coined the world renowned slogan—"It takes a Lockheed to beat a Lockheed."

(Continued on Page 25)



Don Marshall (left) is manager of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation's Dallas Modification Center, a section of which is pictured below. The center is one of this region's busiest war plants, playing an important part in the Lockheed organization's production of planes for the fighting forces.



# Standard Brands Plants Producing Food for War

THE winning of the Army-Navy "E" award by the Standard Margarine Co., Inc., of Indianapolis, Ind., makers of Blue Bonnet Margarine, on Aug. 12, 1943, has plenty of local interest because this company is a subsidiary of Standard Brands, Inc., which has long been a leading Dallas concern, and also has its subsidiary, Southern Foods, Inc., located in Dallas. Furthermore, Blue Bonnet Margarine is also made in Dallas. All of the margarine produced by the Standard Margarine Company for the government is used for lend-lease.

Standard Margarine is the second Standard Brands unit to receive the "E" award. The Peekskill manufacturing branch of Standard Brands received this award on Jan. 21, 1943, and has just won a white star for the "E" flag, to indicate it has maintained for more than six months the high standard in the production of Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast for which the "E" award was originally given.

At the "E" award ceremonies in Indianapolis, Gov. Henry F. Schricker of Indiana congratulated the Standard Margarine Company and its employees on their splendid achievement. Frank W. Abke, president of the company, accepted the flag on behalf of the employees, and James S. Adams, president of the parent company, presided.

Mr. Abke told his employees, who number 175 men and women, all of whom received Army-Navy "E" pins, that the "E" flag was more than a reminder of what has been achieved already, that it is a constant challenge to all to produce even more for the war effort. Mr. Abke also stressed that it is important to win the peace as well as the war and in order to do this some way must be found "of avoiding the waste and indignity of mass unemployment." To these ends he pledged all the resources of the plant.

The Dallas plant producing Blue Bonnet Margarine naturally shares in the feeling of gratification and a job well done that goes with the Indianapolis plant's winning of the "E" award. In fact, this is true of the entire Standard Brands organization.



ELMER J. PARK  
*Dallas District Manager,  
Standard Brands, Inc.*

The name "Standard Brands, Inc.," though well known throughout the business world, may not be so familiar to homemakers and their families, but the names of many of the products this company manufactures and distributes are literally household words. Fleischmann's Yeast, now celebrating its 75th anniversary, is a Standard Brands product. Introduced in 1868 by Charles Fleischmann, founder of The Fleischmann Company, it was the first compressed yeast ever made in America. Today millions of pounds of Fleischmann's Yeast are produced yearly, and the largest yeast plant in the world is the Fleischmann plant at Peekskill, New York.

Chase and Sanborn Coffee is another Standard Brands product that needs no introduction. Long popular in New England, it is now nationally known. Other familiar Standard Brands products that can be found on many pantry shelves are Tender Leaf Tea, Royal Gelatin, Royal Puddings, Royal Baking Powder. In addition, Standard Brands produces a long list of bakery products for the trade, and after being one of the leading suppliers of bulk vitamins to the drug trade for many years, has recently

launched its own brand of multi-vitamin and mineral tablets called STAMS.

Dallas is the home of four Standard Brands manufacturing plants. In addition to the plant producing Blue Bonnet Margarine, there is the Chase and Sanborn coffee roasting plant, the Fleischmann frozen egg plant, and the new Fleischmann's Yeast plant. The latter, located at 2306 Moxley Avenue, was opened in August of this year. It is the first yeast plant to operate in this city, or any place in the South. It supplies three types of Fleischmann's yeast to the southwest territory. First, Fleischmann's regular yeast for baking. Second, Fleischmann's enriched yeast for the production of enriched white bread. Third, Fleischman's vitamin-rich yeast cakes. The new Fleischmann's yeast plant is modern in every respect. It consists of eight buildings, all inter-connected, which cover nearly four acres. Its equipment is the most up-to-date available. All contracts for labor and material were made with Dallas firms. The plant employs approximately 60 local men and women. A. C. Litchfield is manager.

The growth of Standard Brands' business in Texas and the Southwest is the story of the progress of this whole section. Prior to the formation of Standard Brands, Inc., in 1929, The Fleischmann Company for many years had sales representatives in Texas and the southwest. Elmer J. Park, the present head of the Dallas district, took charge in 1934.

The Southwestern region is a very important part of Standard Brands not only territorially but in point of business done. It covers the entire state of Oklahoma, the greater part of Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Missouri, and portions of Arkansas and Louisiana. Its many agencies serve about 55,000 baker, grocer and industrial customers. Some 150 people work in its Dallas district office and agencies, while the four Standard Brands plants in this district have, in the neighborhood of 200 employees.

Standard Brands representatives and employees are all part of the local com-

(Continued on Page 26)





# For Distinguished Production

While Americans on battlefields throughout the world are exhibiting matchless skill, resourcefulness and courage in fighting our enemies, American industries are fighting another important

## FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ON THE HOME PRODUCTION FRONT

**ABBOTT LABORATORIES**  
1205 Young Street  
R-8661

**ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. COMPANY**  
1800 North Market Street  
C-7144

**AMERICAN OPTICAL COMPANY**  
1711 Commerce Street  
R-8361

**BUCKEYE IRON & BRASS WORKS**  
Distributor: United Pump & Supply Co.  
1701 South Lamar  
C-5015

**BYRNE ORGANIZATION**  
1309 First National Bank Building  
C-7967

**CARBIDE & CHEMICALS CORP.**  
1001 Forest Avenue  
H-1632

**CLIMAX ENGINEERING COMPANY**  
502 Continental Building  
C-2912

**CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY**  
3301 Elm Street  
C-7132

**CUTLER-HAMMER, Inc.**  
715-A North Ervay  
R-2101

**DICTAPHONE CORP.**  
311 Medical Arts Building  
R-6117

**FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY**  
502 Exposition Avenue  
T-3-8176

**GENERAL AMERICAN TRANS. CORP.**  
510 Continental Building  
R-3600

**GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY**  
1801 North Lamar  
R-9121

**HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY**  
Baytown Ordnance Works, Baytown, Texas  
1910 Wall Street, Dallas, Texas  
H-7116



# Service on the Front . . . . .

battle on the home front. This is a battle of production—a fight to provide in sufficient quantity and on time the ships, the planes, the tanks, the guns, the ammunition, the food and other supplies our armed forces and our allies must have.



## THE FOLLOWING FIRMS HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE ARMY-NAVY "E":

### INGERSOLL-RAND COMPANY

1911 Canton  
R-8311

### INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

1215 South Lamar  
C-3413

### R. P. KINCHELOE COMPANY

X-Ray Equipment for Inspection of Castings  
2929 Elm Street  
R-5895

### LEDERLE LABORATORIES

327-33 North St. Paul  
C-2234

### MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL REGULATOR COMPANY and BROWN INSTRUMENT CO.

1907 Federal Street  
C-6445

### MINNEAPOLIS POWER IMPLEMENT CO.

Minneapolis, Minnesota  
1205 South Lamar, Dallas, Texas  
C-8628

### PEPPEREL MFG. COMPANY, Inc.

504 Texas Bank Building  
C-7553

### SHARP & DOHME, Inc.

700 Elm Street  
C-1286

### STANDARD BRANDS, Inc.

409 Latimer Street  
R-2151

### STOKELEY BROS., Inc.

603 Melba Theater Building  
C-2924

### SYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION

Works, Fredericksburg, Va.  
Gen. Sales Office, 122 E. 42'nd., New York  
69½ Highland Park Shopping Village

### VERMONT MARBLE COMPANY

1505-17 Wall Street  
C-9018

### VIRGINIA BRIDGE COMPANY

722 Kirby Building  
R-3872

### WALWORTH COMPANY

104 Guardian Life Building  
R-8049

### \*\*\*WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC ELEVATOR CO.

405 North Griffin Street  
R-4671

WE SALUTE ALL  
Army and Navy "E" Award  
Holders



First in Dallas  
In Furniture Sales  
Such Popularity Must Be  
Deserved

**Hart Furniture Co.**

Elm at Harwood



## Wholesale Merchants Building

the pivotal point of the Dallas  
Wholesale Market . . . Space  
available in 300 to 2,000  
square foot units at very  
moderate rentals.

912 COMMERCE STREET  
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## Remington Rand Factories Producing Many War Items

On July 20, 1943, the Army-Navy "E" Award, "for great accomplishment in the production of war equipment," was conferred upon the Remington Rand operated Sangamon Ordnance Plant, at Illinois, Ill.

The first Remington Rand plant to be so honored, Sangamon is but one of many plants of this peacetime manufacturer of office equipment now almost entirely devoted to war production. This production ranges from fuses, shells, machine gun and torpedo parts to the intricate Hamilton Standard airplane propeller, the precision Norden bomb-sight, the Colt .45 caliber automatic pistol, and airplane parts for such ships as the Curtiss Commando C-46, the Republic Thunderbolt P-47, and the Consolidated Catalina PBV-5A.

Under limitation orders, the company is also manufacturing some of the busi-

ness machines and record control equipment developed by it in peacetime and which have become vital administrative tools for government and industry in time of war. The Dallas office, at 2101 Commerce Street, normally one of the company's most important sales outlets, is now engaged in serving government offices, military establishments and war plants in Central Texas, for which these products are available, and in helping others to get wider use and more work out of their present Remington Rand equipment.

Heading the four most important divisions of the office and responsible for carrying on this important work in the Dallas territory are: J. B. Kirven, manager, adding and bookkeeping machine division; F. H. Heller, manager, systems division; L. H. Cameron, manager, typewriter division, and G. H. Norwalt, manager, tabulating machines division.

## Seiberling Rubber Company Among Early Winners of 'E'

Seiberling Rubber Company, with main plants at Akron, Ohio, and Toronto, Ontario, and with a key factory branch in Dallas at 707 Young Street, is among the earlier companies in the rubber industry to receive the Army-Navy "E" production award.

A leading peacetime producer of truck and passenger car tires and tubes, heels, soles, and mechanical rubber goods, Seiberling now assigns a large proportion of its output of these products to Army, Navy, and Lend-Lease contracts, and has converted other units of its Akron plant to production of other items, totally foreign to its normal output, for war use.

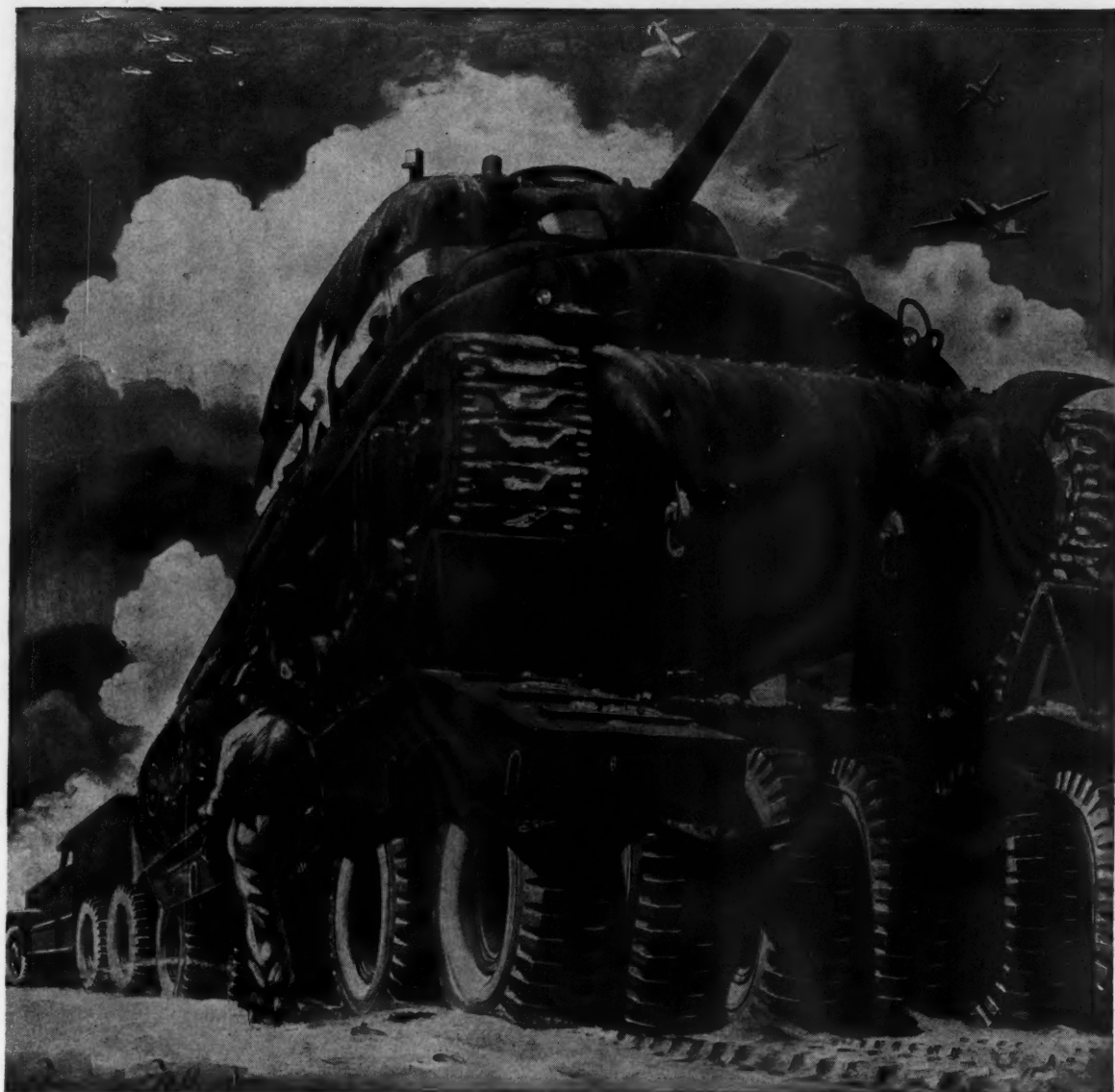
Among new products are rubber boats, bridge pontoons, and rafts, bullet-resisting fuel cells for warplanes; parts for gas masks, tanks, and planes; lifebelts and life-preservers; and other miscellaneous war goods.

It was for improvement in production methods to speed building of inflatable rubber boats and pontoons that Seiberling received its "E" award. Com-

pany engineers, assigned the task of modernizing antiquated methods of curing the cumbersome floats and boats, developed a device to permit steam curing which increased production capacity nearly 1000 per cent and raised Army standards for strength and durability. All other contractors making boats are now converting to the Seiberling method.

Founded in 1921 by F. A. and C. W. Seiberling, who earlier founded Good-year Tire & Rubber Company, the Seiberling company has shown rapid development since. Distribution is nationwide, through independent tire distributors. J. P. Seiberling is president, and Founders F. A. and C. W. Seiberling, 83 and 82 respectively, are active as chairman of the board and first vice president.

In charge of the Dallas branch territory, which covers all of Texas and parts of Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Arkansas, is H. J. Bobbitt. Office manager is R. J. McElhinney, and A. C. Hudson, T. H. White, W. H. Holloway, and C. A. Mischke are territory service engineers.



## SALVAGE

A disabled tank is useless scrap—until you haul its tons of dead weight where repair crews can put it in fighting shape again. And battles may be won by salvaged tanks! Our armored forces use specially designed "tank ambulances" for this vital salvage job, trucks and trailers so powerful they can either tow or carry crippled battle monsters to behind-the-lines repair stations.

Tires on these amazing U. S. tank carriers take a terrific beating. They must be rugged enough to roll the tremendous weight of tank and

carrier safely over jagged rocks and barbed wire and through shell holes. Seiberling builds many of them—as well as thousands of tires for trucks, jeeps, gun mounts and many other kinds of military vehicles.

Like rubber life boats, pontons, bullet-sealing gas tanks, and much other materiel of war, they are built with the skilled workmanship that has made the Seiberling name on rubber like Sterling on silver. The Seiberling men and women who

build them are experts in rubber. They are giving our soldiers and sailors the best equipment it is possible to build. And they are acquiring new knowledge that will be reflected in better, safer tires and other Seiberling peacetime products for you.

But now, your *present* tires are precious. Keep them properly inflated, drive slowly and let your Seiberling Dealer check them regularly. He knows how to help you keep them rolling longer.

## SEIBERLING *Experts in Rubber*



Wartime manufacturers of Bullet-Sealed Tubes and Military Tires—Bullet-Sealing Gasoline Tanks—Rubber Floats, Boats and Pontons—Rubber Parts for Gas Masks, Airplanes and Tanks. Also makers of Tires and Tubes for passenger cars and trucks—Sealed Air Tubes—Rubber Heels, Soles and Mechanical Goods.



# General Electric Company Holds 14 Army-Navy Flags

General Electric, holder of 14 Army-Navy "E" and six Navy "E" awards, was one of the first 25 companies in the country to receive recognition for excellence in production, according to W. B. Clayton, G. E. commercial vice-president and manager of the Southwestern District. Since that time every major plant of the company is now flying an Army-Navy "E" flag and five also bear more than one star.

Outstanding among the nine largest G-E plants is the one at Erie, Pa., which received a Navy "E" pennant on Sept. 19, 1941. It has since been awarded every honor bestowed by the government for industrial performance, including the Bureau of Ordinance flag, the Navy "E" burgee, the Army-Navy "E" pennant and finally the Maritime "M" burgee and Victory Fleet flag awarded on March 19, 1943. The Army-Navy "E" burgee has flown three stars since March 30 of this year.

In addition to the awards to the regular plants, honors have been bestowed on special departments of the individual works. The radio, television and electronics department at the Bridgeport,

Conn., plant received an Army-Navy "E" award supplementary to that of the Schenectady works. The plastics division of the Pittsfield plant received an Army-Navy "E" award in July 1943 and the General Electric X-Ray Corporation, an affiliated company, received the same award in February of this year.

Fifty-eight G.E. technicians received Navy "E" pins in recognition of work done in restoring the propulsion equipment of the battleships California and

West Virginia which were sunk or damaged at Pearl Harbor on the fateful Dec. 7 morning. This momentous job was completed in record time. For most of the men this amounted to a double citation, since they were members of General Electric organizations already awarded Navy "E" awards.

Other factories and works of the company are also contributing to the war effort such as the Dallas Service Shop, which has contributed materially to the assembling of small switchboards for U. S. Maritime Commission vessels and important war plants as well. The Dallas Service Shop, also, has contributed to the maintenance of electric equipment in war plants.

## Allis-Chalmers Flies 'E' For Speed in Production

Allis-Chalmers, supplier of the world's largest line of major industrial equipment, is in many ways unique among the nation's industries serving Dallas in wartime. This unusual company merited its Army-Navy "E" awards not only for efficient conversion to production of war material, but also for stepped-up production of the electrical, agricultural, heavy industrial and general machinery

with which it has been serving America for years.

Largely responsible for this company's Army-Navy "E" awards is the tremendous output of equipment for the shipbuilding industry, for the synthetic rubber program and for the production of high-octane gasoline. Allis-Chalmers' main plant in West Allis, Wis., has received the award, as have new plants producing electric control for the Navy and aircraft superchargers for the Army. Another unit primarily engaged in fabricating and assembling anti-aircraft gun mounts, and still another turning out vital agricultural machinery have been so honored.

Representing all of the Allis-Chalmers manufacturing plants in this area, the Dallas office provides for immediate needs of Dallas industry with its warehouse and machine shop. Facilities here are directed by J. L. Pratt, district manager.

For the duration, the Allis-Chalmers slogan has been, "We Work for Victory—We Plan for Peace." For post-war, Allis-Chalmers engineering and research are now aiming at remarkable advancements in such fields as electronics and the gas turbine.

After peace, this builder of great machines and the equipment to power them will be ready with new machines; new tools for tilling the soil. And the more than 1600 products Allis-Chalmers manufactures will continue to serve the utilities, the oil fields, the farms and factories of Dallas and all America.



**Every bond  
You Buy  
Means a plane  
Will fly . . .**

And though we're selling corrugated boxes, we also want to urge you to do your share to give the Axis a scare . . . **BUY THOSE WAR BONDS NOW.**

**GAYLORD CONTAINER CORPORATION**

DALLAS, TEXAS

# Fairbanks, Morse Wins 'E' For Production of Diesels

From a humble beginning in 1830 when Thaddeus Fairbanks began building the scale he invented, Fairbanks, Morse & Company has extended its manufacturing, sales and service organization until today its products reach the most remote corners of the world.

Manufactured and sold are Diesel engines, scales, electrical machinery, pumps, railroad equipment, farm equipment, heating and refrigeration equipment. Fairbanks, Morse & Company's pioneering has developed countless improvements in these products, later to be generally adopted as industry standards.

While there is little that the company is permitted to say about its Diesel engine program or other products that are being manufactured for the armed forces, Fairbanks, Morse & Company has been awarded the Army-Navy "E" for three of its plants.

The award for the Beloit, Wis., plant was received on Jan. 13, 1943; and at the Three Rivers, Mich., plant on Jan. 21, 1943.

The product for which this award was given is an opposed piston type Diesel

engine which is being manufactured for the Navy and which is being used in submarines, PT boats and destroyer escort vessels (DE boats).

Six months after receiving the Army-Navy "E" Award, the company was given the star for excellency in performance for the six-month period following the making of the original award.

The active management of the company at its Chicago headquarters is vested in the following: Col. R. H. Morse, president and general manager; A. E. Ashcraft, vice president in charge of manufacturing; L. A. Keeler, vice president and comptroller; S. T. Kiddoo, vice president and treasurer; Fred C. Dierks, secretary; E. T. Sandeen, assistant secretary; R. H. Morse, Jr., general sales manager.

The Dallas branch, under the management of V. O. Harkness, occupies a three-story brick building at 1713 North Market Street, and serves the area including Texas, part of New Mexico, and the states of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, and Durango south of the Rio Grande in Old Mexico.

the air another military marvel—the gigantic Constellation, latest in the list of star-names and the largest of all passenger-carrying land planes. Already in the air, months ahead of schedule, are the B-17 Flying Fortresses produced by Vega under the combination of Boeing, Vega, and Douglas for speed in filling the skies with these long-range freighters of death.

New planes are in development, for all this determination to produce for victory has not made Lockheed forget the attention to research and experiment which has kept its planes ahead of the pack. The Lockheed wind tunnel is still busy, the stratosphere experiments which Lockheed pioneered are still bearing fruit, and even the production models are improving as fast as the requirements of production will permit changes. Lockheed's system of selecting and training employees for its incredible expansion—a system which has been taken as a model by other industries—is working more smoothly than ever, and is a great factor in the success of this expansion.

In recognition of the strategic position of Dallas, Lockheed has established its Southwest Base in this locality, thus making possible the employment of thousands of Dallas citizens and the training of hundreds of skilled aircraft mechanics that are required to operate the factory in the manner required by the Armed Forces.

Just now Lockheed-Vega regards itself as one tendon in Uncle Sam's biceps, and is only eager to deal a knockout punch to the enemy. As in the past, it is—"Look to Lockheed for Leadership."

## Lockheed Aircraft

(Continued from Page 18)

Some of these wooden ships are still in transport service, and others are being exhumed from hangars to replace new metal jobs "drafted" from great corporations by the government. While airlines were operating normally, Lockheeds flew the traffic for 25 lines through 42 nations, and these ships are in more vital services today.

When wood gave way to metal, Lockheed was in the van. General Jimmy Doolittle hung up the first major record in an Electra. Another Lockheed flew the Atlantic both ways, and Howard Hughes used a model 14 transport to circle the globe in three days, 19 hours. Finally in 1940, a Lodestar transport cut the first Lockheed transcontinental record in half, flying coast to coast in nine hours and 29 minutes.

War had come to Lockheed by this time and the Model 14 had been converted into the famous Hudson Bomber, which has become an all-purpose ship for England. Over Dunkirk it was used as a dive bomber, and survived; it has

been literally shot to pieces, and the larger pieces have flown home. The Lodestar, too, has carried paratroopers, and has sprouted guns and bomb bays as has the Vega Ventura. Vega is building these middle-distance sluggers in comforting quantities.

The company perhaps is best known for its P-38, fastest and hardest hitting of military fighters, and the most easily recognized because of its twin booms. The "Lightning" Interceptor has been receiving more and more mention in dispatches as its extreme versatility as an interceptor, fighter, dive bomber, and reconnaissance ship, becomes recognized by our fighting forces.

Within the year Lockheed will put into

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# National Biscuit Earns Award for Field Rations

Back in 1939 National Biscuit Company started to collaborate with the Subsistence Research Laboratory of the Chicago Quartermaster Depot in connection with the development of a biscuit to be used in the U. S. Army field ration Type C. In the experimental stage three different biscuits were developed, namely, a pilot biscuit, a graham biscuit and a milk biscuit. Eventually it was decided to combine the qualities of all three in one. The result is a crisp, palatable biscuit, not too hard and with a marked graham flavor, which is cut to fit a cylindrical can.

The first field trial of this ration was made in 1940 and it was received with special enthusiasm by veteran soldiers who had experience with previous combat rations.

The same Type C biscuit is made by National Biscuit Company in square form and packed in cartons which are tightly sealed in large "weatherproof" board containers for the U. S. Army.

Army field ration "K" is another outstanding achievement of the Q. M. C. Subsistence Research Laboratory. Originally, it was termed the "Parachute Ration," later labeled the "Para-Ration," and finally designated as Army Field Ration "K." Again in the development of this biscuit, NABISCO played a noteworthy part.

With our country's entrance in the war, NABISCO, along with other bakers, was called upon to produce vast quantities of both rations. Despite obstacles, all deliveries were made on schedule and for "excellence in the production of materials of war," National Biscuit Company was awarded the Army-Navy "E" in the early part of this year. As is the general custom, only one plant actually receives the award despite the fact that everyone within the organization contributes toward the fulfillment of Army and Navy contracts. In this particular case the "E" was presented to the New

York Bakeries which are located in New York City.

The Dallas office of National Biscuit Company, which handles the distribution of the company's products throughout this area, is staffed by 48 employees and is under the management of H. A. Heinze. Mr. Heinze is widely known locally and has been in charge of this branch since May, 1939.

## Standard Brands

(Continued from Page 19)

community. They live here, have their homes and families here, participate in local activities.

Some 35 men and women from Standard Brands' Dallas District Office and agencies are now serving in the armed forces. Standard Brands employees are interested in local business, and do all they can to make it better. In one sense, Standard Brands is a large national organization. But in another sense, it is a local concern. It is made up of a series of local groups, such as the one here in Dallas. Though each one is an integral part of the parent company, it is nevertheless a local organization catering to local needs and meeting local conditions.



## WE CONGRATULATE

Congratulations to those fine companies whose loyalty and record of achievement in our country's war production program have won for them the Army-Navy "E" Award.

## HAGGAR COMPANY

General Offices: DALLAS, TEXAS

6113 LEMMON

Factories: Dallas ... Greenville ... Waxahachie

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## Peacetime Products Help Crane Company Earn 'E'

On Jan. 29, 1943, the Dallas branch of Crane Co. participated in the nationwide broadcast of the ceremonies awarding the Army-Navy "E" to the 15,000 men and women in the company's big valve and fitting plant in Chicago. The first star—signifying continued achievement—was added to this "E" flag six months later, on July 29.

Unlike many other companies who have won the "E", Crane did not convert this plant to the manufacture of planes, tanks, guns or munitions. It continued to make its peacetime products, valves and fittings—only in tremendously greater quantities and in the types needed for essential war uses.

While the Navy has made the largest demands on the rapidly expanding capacity of the Crane plant, the Merchant Marine, the Army, and hundreds of industrial companies who themselves are producing war material, have also been users of this company's wartime production.

For example, the Dallas branch, located at 814 Young Street, and in charge of W. F. Henderson, manager, has supplied large quantities of material from the Chicago plant to oil companies for their expanded activity, to army camps, and to most of the heavy industrial companies in this area.

Since practically every industry requires piping, and piping requires valves and fittings, it is obvious that in war or peace the products of this company are in wide demand.

### Austin Road Company

(Continued from Page 14)

Williams & Broughton, Inc., Dallas; Joe Davidson, Armstrong & Davidson, Athens; Roy White, Roy White Electric Company, Houston; W. T. Livingston, W. A. Kelso Building Material Company; John Young, John Young Trucking Company, Kilgore.

Army-Navy E pins were presented to the superintendents of the subcontractors, representing their employees, to M. R. Howard, U. S. area engineer, representing employees of the area office, and to Capt. William Masculine, master of the U. S. engineer dredge "Omega," representing the crew of the dredge, which worked on the hydraulic fill for the airfield area.

Construction of the air field has been

under the supervision of the Galveston district of the corps of engineers, with



CHARLES R. MOORE  
President, Austin Road Company

Mr. Howard as area engineer in charge of the work at the site.

The Austin Road Company was chartered on July 11, 1932. It is a Texas-owned corporation maintaining its general office in Dallas, and is a member of the Associated General Contractors of America. Originally organized to do paving and other highway construction, it is affiliated with the Austin Bridge Company, its parent company, which was organized in 1918.

The company has handled a wide variety of other construction projects, including dams, sewer and irrigation systems, and paving for cities, counties and the International Boundary Commission, oil companies, railroads, and other industrial concerns.

When the war began the company concentrated its efforts upon war construction, largely the building of airfields.

The company president, Charles R. Moore, is a business executive and church leader in Dallas and one of the Southwest's outstanding builders. Mr. Moore also is president of the Austin Bridge Company. He is a director of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce.

General manager of the company is its

vice-president, Tyree L. Bell. Mr. Bell served in World War No. 1, both in this country and with the American Expeditionary Forces, rising to the rank of major in the corps of engineers, U. S. Army. He is a graduate of Texas A. & M. College, was twice captain of its football team, has served as president of its Association of Former Students and on its athletic council, and continues as a director of its Former Students Association. He has served two terms as president of the highway branch of the Texas Associated Contractors and has long been identified with engineering and highway construction in Texas.

R. W. Dial was project manager in direct charge of the Galveston army air field project, assisted by John Reinhart, superintendent in charge of grading; Henry Carter, superintendent of trucking, and C. D. Jackson, in charge of accounting and office management.

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# Ingersoll-Rand Receives 'E' in Each of Its Plants

Ingersoll-Rand Company, manufacturer of air compressors, rock drills, pneumatic tools, pumps, oil engines, and many other types of heavy-duty industrial equipment, has been well represented in Dallas for many years. Dallas, therefore, will be interested to know that each of the three domestic I-R plants has received the Army-Navy "E", and that all three plants have been awarded the star signifying retention of the honor.

The Athens, Penna., factory, which produces pneumatic tools and hoists, was the first to gain the enviable award. At a colorful ceremony held on Aug. 24, 1942, Rear Admiral Bryson Bruce presented the pennant to Plant Manager William H. Jewell.

Phillipsburg, N. J., the largest of the I-R plants, received the award shortly thereafter. A crowd estimated at 10,000 attended the ceremony in which Rear Admiral William C. Watts made the presentation speech, and Plant Manager P.

J. Bentley accepted the award. The date was Nov. 6, 1942.

Less than three weeks later, at Painted Post, N. Y., the third of the Ingersoll-Rand factories was similarly honored. On this occasion, Nov. 23, Colonel John S. Seybold presented the "E" flag to Plant Manager E. J. Smith before a crowd of 4,000.

At the three ceremonies, I-R officials made it clear that they considered the awards as a challenge to the future; that the I-R plants would continue to turn out greater and greater quantities of the products needed by the armed forces. How well they kept their promise is shown by the fact that a white star has been added to the "E" pennant flying above each of the plants. As mentioned previously, the star signifies that the award was renewed at the expiration of the first six-month period.

The Dallas Engineering Service Division of Ingersoll-Rand is headed by W. H. Lee. Mr. Lee's organization, which includes a staff of ten trained workers, is located at 1911 Canton Street. Stocks of complete machines and spare parts are carried at the local I-R warehouse.

at the kind of filing that is done on metal castings and forgings as they had been at filing papers in an office.

Within a few months' time, a nucleus of aircraft workers had been trained, and more recruits were learning the job.

Until November, 1941, all of the production workers at North American's Texas Division were men. But then, as war drew nearer, and the United States, busy creating a gigantic army and navy, needed more and more men for the armed services, while growing war plants throughout the nation needed more and more workers, North American turned to an untouched labor supply—women.

The first women hired were purely as an experiment. They were put to work in the electrical department, where electrical and radio equipment for Texas planes was assembled. The results were for more than had been hoped for. So more women were employed. Soon there were women welders, women inspectors, women in almost every department in the plant where their physical capacities suited them to the job.

Opening of North American's second big Dallas plant brought a need for tens of thousands more workers, men and women alike. That need is ever-present, for many of North American's workers have gone into the armed services, and many more are called every month. More than 3,500 former employees of the Dallas plants are now in the services.

Most of these thousands of new workers needed to man the assembly lines must be trained for their jobs, of course. For that purpose, North American has established an "earn while you learn" program at the Dallas War School. There, workers are paid regular starting wages while they are learning their jobs in aircraft manufacture. After completion of their training, they are transferred to one of North American's plants.

Those trainees, like the men and women who have been at North American during the last two and a half years, come from all walks of life. Many of them—housewives, for example—had never been employed anywhere before.

But, as President J. H. Kindelberger told the workers on the occasion of the presentation of the first "E" award, those men and women feel, when they go to work at North American, that they "are hitching to a star." For the men and women of North American have pledged themselves to create, as Kindelberger put it, "A whole field of production stars on our 'E' flag."

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## April and September

(Continued from Page 10)

lack of skilled labor deter plans for the Texas Division. At the temporary factory, a training school was set up. A group of expert aircraft production men were brought to Texas from the company's parent plant in California. With these men serving as instructors, North American began training aircraft workers.

It was a job that literally "started from scratch." Farmers, clerks, barbers, cowboys—Texans from every walk of life except the aircraft industry—were available in sufficient numbers. They didn't know anything about aircraft manufacture, but the idea appealed to them, and they were willing to learn. And learn they did. Before long, ex-cowboys were "bulldogging" chattering rivet guns with the same enthusiasm and skill that once they employed in riding a bucking bronco. Former barbers had become welders, and one-time clerks were finding that they were just as adept

## B. F. Goodrich Company Has 'E' for Seven Plants

Seven manufacturing plants of The B. F. Goodrich Company located in Texas, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and California have been awarded Army-Navy "E" citations for excellence in the production of products for the armed forces.

B. F. Goodrich, founded in 1870, is a pioneer in synthetic rubber and plastic material manufacture. Two of the "E" awards to plants in Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Louisville, Ky., were conferred for important contributions to the war effort in this new field.

Company products now in service on every theater of war include: tires of all types, rubber half tracks and tank treads; bullet-sealing fuel cells; aircraft de-icers and 80 other parts for military aircraft; convoy and barrage balloons; gas and oxygen masks; clothing and footwear; surgical rubber goods; bombs and shells; electrical insulation; life rafts and belts; pontoons for the engineers; synthetic rubbers; Koroseal, a plastic material made from limestone, coke and salt; hose, tubing, belting and a thousand other rubber and synthetic rubber articles for our armed services and those of our allies.

The endless rubber band track, now used on many military vehicles, and aircraft de-icers, which remove ice from

airplanes in flight, are notable B. F. Goodrich developments.

This company has built four of the government's large synthetic rubber plants including the largest in the world at Port Neches, Texas, with an annual capacity of 120,000 tons of man-made rubber. B. F. Goodrich built and is now operating a 45,000 ton synthetic plant at Borger, Texas, in addition to continuing operation in its own privately-owned unit at Akron, Ohio, which produced the rubber for the first automobile tires in which synthetic rubber was used. These tires, first ever offered for sale to the American public, were announced in 1940, 18 months before Pearl Harbor.

The company built and is operating a large bomb and shell loading plant near Texarkana, Texas.

District offices of the company are located in Dallas where F. A. Meurin is district manager of the tire sales division and D. R. Anderson is district manager of the company's industrial products division. The company's national sales and service division in Dallas is headed by W. G. Zink.

D. M. Goodrich, son of the company's founder, is chairman of the board and John L. Collyer is company president.

The company's principal offices and factories are in Akron, Ohio.

## Pontiac First Auto Plant To Receive 'E' from Navy

Pontiac Motor Division of General Motors Corporation on Jan. 20, 1942, became the first automobile manufacturer to be awarded the Navy "E" pennant. Since that time two stars have been added for continued good production.

Pontiac, which for nearly two years has been completely devoted to war production, maintains a zone office in Dallas for direction and assistance to its 208 dealers in this territory and the nearly 100,000 Pontiac owners which they serve. The Dallas office is headed by Zone Manager Allen Wright. Working with him are E. J. Platfoot, U. J. Alston, Jr., and M. W. Lay, district managers for sales and service; J. C. Jamieson, business management manager; L. A. Carter, office manager and car distributor, and

E. C. Bates, parts and service manager.

Pontiac's "E" award was based on its production of the Oerlikon 20 mm. anti-aircraft cannon which it undertook nine months before Pearl Harbor. It is the largest American producer of this gun which fires 480 explosive shells a minute and which is standard equipment on most military and merchant vessels of the United Nations. Pontiac engineering has cut the production time on this vital weapon nearly one-half.

Production of the Bofors 40 mm. field gun, largest automatic weapon in use by any army, is another Pontiac project. This fine gun fires two heavy shells a second and is effective against aircraft, tanks or enemy personnel. Bofors production, added to Oerlikon, makes Pontiac

the largest producer of heavy anti-aircraft weapons in the United States.

In this connection Pontiac also operates a complete anti-aircraft artillery school for Army, Navy, and Coast Guard personnel on maintenance and repair of all anti-aircraft weapons.

With these projects well in hand, Pontiac was asked by the Navy to take over the different production problems involved in the aircraft torpedo. This complex weapon, involving more than 5,000 parts and 1,200 different assemblies had never before been produced outside Navy arsenals. Pontiac set up a moving assembly line and Pontiac-built aircraft torpedoes are now with the fleet.

As a sub-contractor, Pontiac produces vital parts for Army trucks, axles for the M-5 tank and a majority of Diesel motor parts. For another division of the corporation it also has set up and operates the largest truck disassembly and crating operation in the world, preparing military vehicles for export to foreign battlefronts.

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# *A Salute To Dallas*

Our hats are off to the men and women of the Dallas area. Their war-time performance is one to be proud of. We doubt that there is any other city in the country with a finer spirit or a better war record.

The great majority of the citizens and companies in the Dallas area are giving every available ounce of effort and every available minute of time to the winning of the war, in many cases without public recognition of any kind and often at a personal sacrifice.

The John E. Mitchell Company is proud of Dallas and is glad to have a part in the Dallas war-time program.

**JOHN E. MITCHELL COMPANY**  
DALLAS, TEXAS

## 63,000 Goodyear Employees Win 'T'; Plants Hold 'E' Flags

More than 63,000 employees in the United States of The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company and Goodyear Aircraft Corporation are participating in pay-deduction plans for the purchase of War Bonds.

In addition, about a third of that number are entitled to wear "E" pins to signify further how great a part their company is playing in the production of war materials.

"T" Treasury Flags to denote 90 per cent or better participation in War Bond purchases from wages and salaries have been awarded to nearly all Goodyear's domestic plants, while "E" flags have been awarded in Akron, at St. Marys, Ohio, at Phoenix, Ariz., and at Charlestown, Ind.

The employees in these plants are producing blimps and Vought Corsairs for the U. S. Navy, flight decks for huge Navy "Flying Boats," other parts for several types of Army and Navy planes, sealing rings and gaskets for aircraft and motorized equipment, soles and heels for military footwear, half tracks for tanks, bullet-seal fuel cells, life-vests, barrage balloons, tires of all types for airplanes and military vehicles, life rafts and many other war productions of rubber.

Among the Goodyear plants which re-

ceived "T" flags are the three plants in Akron, fabric mills at Cedartown, Clearwater and Decatur, tire plants at Gadsden, Ala., and at Jackson, Mich., a sole and heel factory in Windsor, Vt., the Wheeling Township Company in Ohio, and Goodyear aircraft plants at Akron, Los Angeles and Phoenix, Ariz.

For close to a year, the Windsor plant maintained a 100 per cent figure in War Bond deductions, while several others of the plants almost approached this figure.

## Minneapolis-Moline Flies Both 'M' and 'E' Banners

Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company was one of the first 45 firms in the United States to be awarded the Maritime "M" by the United States Maritime Commission for high production achievements in building cargo and warping winches for ships of the Victory Fleet. Other important contracts for ship equipment cover hoists and davits for raising and lowering life boats on transports and cargo vessels.

The award to Minneapolis-Moline was made on Oct. 22, 1942, and was formally presented at ceremonies in Minneapolis on Nov. 6, 1942.

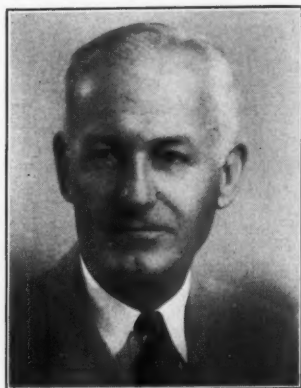
On May 8, 1943, Minneapolis-Moline was informed that the Army-Navy Production Award had been conferred upon it for outstanding accomplishment in the production of war materials. Formal presentation of the "E" award was made in Minneapolis on June 3, 1943. Thus Minneapolis-Moline became the first farm machinery company and one of the few firms in the United States to be awarded both the Maritime "M" and the Army-Navy "E."

Minneapolis-Moline maintains a branch office in Dallas, at 1201-09 South Lamar Street. The Dallas branch serves central and southern Texas and parts of Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma. It stands well up in the million dollar class in sales volume, and normally ranks sixth among Minneapolis-Moline branch houses in volume of business. W. D. Barry is division manager, but is now on leave of absence to the War Production Board, where he is connected with

Goodyear regional and district sales offices are enrolled in the pay deduction War Bond plans, with several of them participating 100 per cent.

Goodyear maintains its headquarters for the South Central states here in Dallas. Also located here are the Dallas district organization and warehouses, which serve the North Texas area, and, at a separate location, the company operates a general accounting office and processes all statistical records for the South Central states. In still another Dallas location Goodyear operates the Southwest's largest tire retreading plant, with facilities to repair and recap all sizes of truck, tractor, and passenger tires.

### Joins Haughton Bros.



George H. Traylor (above) has been elected vice president of Haughton Bros., Printers. Mr. Traylor, for the past 22 years, has been connected with a Dallas paper house. At Haughton Bros. he will be in charge of the printing division. He succeeds Ivan J. Campbell, who resigned to enter a new field.

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AND TEXAS  
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OFFICE SUPPLY COMPANY  
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## Sharpe & Dohme 'E' Is Won By Life-Saving Medicines

Sharpe & Dohme, pioneers in the development of dried blood plasma and producers not only of plasma but of many other disease-preventing, pain-relieving and life-saving supplies for the armed forces, have been awarded the Army-Navy "E" for excellence in production, both in their pharmaceutical and biological laboratories.

The award to Sharpe & Dohme was of particular interest, since it was in their laboratories that the life-giving benefits of blood plasma were proved and methods for quantity production devised. Important work was likewise done in the development and production of sulfa drugs and other medical necessities, such as hypodermic tablets, ointments, typhus, smallpox, cholera and bubonic plague vaccines, tetanus toxoid, and various serums and antitoxins for the prevention and treatment of disease.

In making the award to Sharpe & Dohme employees, General Hugh Jackson Morgan, chief consultant in medicine, office of the surgeon general, U. S. Army, stated: "Your place on the production front is a highly specialized one. You have not produced the tanks, planes, ships, guns, ammunition or other implements of warfare, but you have produced the materials which keep men healthy and strong in order that they may more effectively man the tanks, planes, and ships and use the guns and ammunition."

Sharpe & Dohme's blood plasma research covers a period of almost 14 years. In April, 1941, at the request of the Army

and Navy, the company went into large scale production of the plasma. For nine months thereafter they were the only source of supply in the nation. After that, other laboratories joined in production, having been licensed without fee by

Sharpe & Dohme to use the process to meet the needs of the national emergency. The company also worked with the Red Cross in planning the blood donor system whereby blood is collected throughout the nation to be made into plasma for the armed forces.

Sharpe & Dohme maintains substantial quarters in Dallas, at 700 Elm Street, in charge of E. W. Metzger, division manager.

## Firestone Achieves Its 'E' By Making Vital Equipment

When and if enemy gunfire punctures the fuel tanks of American airplanes—and those planes remain aloft to complete their missions—it is likely that the fuel tanks are made in Dallas by The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company.

These fuel tanks are one of the many vital war products which Firestone is making. It was on the basis of its swift and efficient conversion from peacetime products to a wide variety of vital equipment for war that Firestone received the Army-Navy "E" for high achievement in war production. Firestone was the first rubber company to receive this significant award—an honor which applied not only to the main Firestone plant in Akron, Ohio, but also to the important plant in Fall River, Mass.

Last February, Firestone started operations at its new plant in Dallas. Chester

C. Lile is manager and D. P. Van Duyn is office manager and comptroller. Its 700 employees are concentrating on making self-sealing fuel tanks—one of the many new and important developments which Firestone is contributing to the war effort.

To tell of all the war equipment produced by Firestone would be to name about 100 vital products—all the way from airplane tires and tubes, gas masks, anti-aircraft guns, life rafts, to ventilator parts for submarines.

While all the Firestone employees are keenly proud of their Army-Navy E, they regard the award as an inspiration, and on the basis of which, according to Chairman John W. Thomas, "pledge ourselves to continue to strive for increased quality and quantity of production to speed the war effort and to hasten the day of victory."

## American Thread Company Produces Yarn to Win 'E'

The American Thread Company's Merrick Mills, at Holyoke, Mass., was presented the Army-Navy "E" Flag for outstanding war production last July 16. Later the company also won the award for its plant at Dalton, Ga.

Spinners and manufacturers of cotton threads of all kinds, the American Thread Company's war products include yarns that are used in electrical insulating for motors and work of the U. S. Army Signal Corps; yarns for mosquito netting, which have been so important in this war, and several yarns for airplane fabrics, used both by American manufacturers and foreign manufacturers receiving it under lend-lease terms.

In order to meet demands for its war production, the company speeded up its output several times, but has constantly refused to let speed interfere with quality.

For its outstanding production record, the company gives great credit to the cooperation of its labor, which readily cooperated with the management and worked 50 and 56 hours per week when new supplies of labor were unavailable.

The American Thread Company has district offices in Dallas, in the Perkins Building, which serve Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana. District manager is George Mitchell. Local employees are "10 per cent plus" in the purchase of U. S. War Bonds.

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## All U. S. Rubber Co. Plants Win 'T', Four Fly 'E' Flags

Every one of the 28 plants of United States Rubber Company has received the Treasury "T" flag, beginning with the plant at Indianapolis, Ind., which received its flag on Sept. 22, 1942.

Four of the company's plants have received the Army-Navy "E" award, thus entitling 32,600, or more than one-third of the employees of the entire United States Rubber Company organization, to wear the "E" pin.

The first plant to be honored by the Army and Navy for excellence in production was the Des Moines Ordnance Plant at Des Moines, Iowa, on Dec. 15, 1942. This plant is operated by the U. S. Rubber Company for the government.

Another government operated plant, the ordnance unit at Eau Claire, Wis., received an "E" award on June 17 last, making two plants in the ordnance group to be honored.

The remaining two plants which have

received "E" flags are the Shelbyville Mills Plant at Shelbyville, Tenn., and the Mishawaka Plant at Mishawaka, Ind. The latter plant also is the first of the company group to receive a star for its "E" flag. The Mishawaka plant was awarded its "E" flag for excellence in the production of raincoats for military purposes on Jan. 13 of this year and received a star on July 24.

Employees of the Shelbyville Mills plant were given their "E" pins at ceremonies in connection with the raising of the "E" flag on June 2. This mill, prior to the outbreak of war, wove and twisted tire cord for the thousands of tires produced by the U. S. Rubber Company, and, in February, 1942, was converted to the weaving of cotton duck, used in many articles of essential military equipment.

The United States Rubber Company maintains a large Dallas branch at 1039 Young Street.

## VERMONT MARBLE FLIES 'E' AFTER CONVERSION JOB

The Vermont Marble Company, which has Dallas offices at 1513 Wall Street, was awarded the Army-Navy "E" Flag at its home offices, at Proctor, Vt., on July 18. The company has done an unusual and interesting job in converting its stone working machinery to manufacturing implements of war.

Six large shops of the company are now devoting their whole facilities to this type of work, which accounts for some 85 per cent of the company's current production.

Stone working machinery generally works to tolerances of one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch, but in these Vermont shops this equipment was rebuilt by the company's own maintenance force to work to tolerances of 5/1000 of an inch and even less. One shop was completely dismantled and equipped with wood-working tools. The production includes planing, turning and machining heavy castings which are used in machine tools, ship engines, winches and a large variety of other products. The wood-working plant makes ammunition boxes and other containers for war materials.

The "E" pennant was awarded by General Burton O. Lewis, District Chief of the Boston Ordnance Department, and Captain R. N. Henderson, U. S. Navy (Ret.), presented the individual pins at the ceremonies. The pennant was accepted by Redfield Proctor, president of the Vermont Marble Company, and the individual pins for the employees by Frank Lorraine, president of the Independent Marble Workers of Vermont.

## Dictaphone Corp. Wins 'E' With Precision Equipment

The Dictaphone Corporation has departed from its normal, peacetime operations and its production has been devoted, in the words of a company official, "to one goal—to help America win the war."

To Dictaphone Corporation has gone the difficult task of making the precise and intricate mechanism required in the U. S. Army's fire control device for anti-aircraft guns. This ingenious device enables the guns to get into action with deadly accuracy and almost incredible speed the instant an enemy plane is sighted. Starting two years ago, Dictaphone Corporation has met exacting production demands so well that it is now delivering every month more than the number originally asked of it.

In addition, all of Dictaphone's electrical recording equipment is designed for the armed services. Today an aircraft control center has batteries of Dictaphone belt recorders which make permanent records of all flight instructions. Another development is the Dictaphone special recording-reproducing machine which records from electric communica-

tions equipment and is being supplied to the U. S. Signal Corps.

Because of its production record, the Dictaphone Corporation was awarded the Army-Navy "E" Flag in ceremonies last March at its plant and home offices in Bridgeport, Conn.

The company has a Dallas branch, at 311 Medical Arts Building. Fred L. Haynes is branch manager.

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# Carrier Corporation Makes Air-Conditioning for War

While the production of air conditioning equipment for normal peace-time usage had virtually ceased at Carrier Corporation by the summer of 1941, manufacture of military equipment for national defense had progressed to such an extent that by September 1941, Carrier had already received the Navy "E" for production.

The morning after December 7 Car-

rier swung its entire facilities directly behind the war program and President Cloud E. Wampler that day emphasized that henceforth Carrier's sole responsibility was to continually increase its assistance to the war effort.

Air conditioning and refrigeration have been found essential to the conduct of this war—the maintenance of uniformly accurate conditions of temperature and humidity is as much a requirement in most manufacturing operations today as the use of modern high-speed machinery.

Quantities of air conditioning equipment never before even thought of have been necessary to equip the many new plants erected to manufacture airplanes, tanks, guns, and ammunition of every kind. Every ship sliding down the ways contains refrigeration equipment. In addition, refrigeration equipment has been found necessary in ever increasing quantities to provide proper cold storage facilities in the preparation, transportation and storage of foods for our armed forces.

It is no exaggeration to say that air conditioning is one of the vital tools with which we are winning this war. Since Pearl Harbor, air conditioning, refrigeration, heating, humidifying, drying and other special types of equipment, that touch every phase of America's war effort, have poured forth from the Carrier factory in such quantities that on March 4, 1943, Carrier was re-awarded the Army-Navy "E" for the third time.

The Dallas Office, one of the largest branch offices of Carrier Corporation, includes trained and experienced personnel in sales, engineering, service, design and construction. This personnel is at present investing approximately 12 per cent of gross earnings in War Bonds. The office is located at 710 North Harwood. The Manager is W. H. Steitler, and the chief engineer is O. H. Mehl.

This office has handled air conditioning and refrigeration military contracts of many different types ranging from installations of equipment in synthetic rubber plants and huge aircraft factories, to very small installations in bombsight storage rooms, and parachute drying rooms.

## Keep It Up, "E" HOLDERS!

You are doing a grand job for America, for Dallas, for yourselves... helping mightily to insure Victory.

It is gratifying to us that our wartime transportation service has helped you, in some measure, to earn your "E."

Even as you have devoted all your resources and all your resourcefulness to the war effort... so have we. We are using every available vehicle in the service of those who must ride to and from their work during these wartimes.

Whatever handicaps we must endure for and in the interest of Victory, we shall continue to bear them in a true American spirit, just as all Americans and our Allies are doing.

Congratulations to you. Keep up the good work!

*Dallas Railway*  
AND TERMINAL COMPANY

## Vaccines, Plasmas, Supplies Earn Flag for Parke, Davis

The Army-Navy "E" flag—not merely a symbol of what has been done, but a promise of what will happen in the future—was presented to Parke Davis & Company on last Feb. 26.

Two thousand seven hundred employees of the company, assembled on the drive in front of the firm's administration building at Detroit, heard Dr. A. W. Lescohier, president of Parke-Davis, pledge to the Army and Navy of the United States continued and uninterrupted efforts in preparation of materials for saving lives.

Thus every branch and depot of Parke-Davis in all parts of the country was rewarded for distinguished service to the United States war effort; for supplies of typhus fever vaccine, quantities of dried blood plasma, and scores of pharmaceuticals and biologicals prepared by men and women of the company to go with United States fighting forces to front-

line combat zones in all parts of the world.

Parke, Davis & Company regards vigorous participation in the war effort not only as a duty but as a privilege. From the very beginning of this world conflict it has made contribution toward eventual victory.

Within a few hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, a supply of Parke-Davis biological products, in readiness at San Francisco, was winging its way over the waters of the Pacific by plane to Hawaii. Even before this, broad research facilities had been placed at the disposal of the government and the company had begun work on scientific problems assigned to it by the medical departments of the Army and Navy.

The Dallas office of Parke-Davis, located at 1325-27 Wood Street, was established in 1928. W. A. Wills, who has been associated with the Dallas organization since that date, is branch manager.

## COOK PAINT CO. WINS 'E' FOR SECRET WORK

On March 11, 1943, the Cook Paint and Varnish Company was honored by being presented with the Army-Navy "E" award for outstanding production of war materials, at its general office and factory at Kansas City, Mo.

Military authorities do not permit the publication of the particular phase of production which earned Cook's the "E" award. The Cook Paint and Varnish Company has been engaged in vital chemical research and essential manufacturing for the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission since "before Pearl Harbor." Cook's chemical research laboratories have been "geared to war"—perfecting specialized finishes in paints, varnishes and lacquers—which now daily serve in protecting and camouflaging articles and implements of war.

The Cook Paint and Varnish Company maintains two progressive branch stores in Dallas. Luther Knox manages the downtown store, located at 1207 Elm Street. The other store, at 371 West Jefferson Street, is under the management of Lynn Biggio.

Both stores are under the direct and active supervision of A. T. Seymour, Jr., vice president in charge of the entire Texas territory.

All employees and officers of the Cook Paint and Varnish Company are determined to put forth every effort necessary to keep the Army-Navy "E" pennant flying above their plant—to show their full and unstinting cooperation with their fellow-workers who are now serving on active fronts all over the world.

## Congoleum-Nairn Accorded Honor for Varied Products

ON Dec. 12, 1942, Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, informed Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., Kearny, N. J., of its having been awarded the Army-Navy "E" "for a fine record in the production of war equipment" at the Kearny plant.

The award was made and ceremonies held at Kearny on Dec. 29, 1942. The award was made by Col. G. K. Withers, U. S. A., and Lieut. J. D. Gessford, U. S. N., presented the lapel pin to Adam Kinloch, representing the employees. United States Senator A. W. Hawkes, chairman of the board of Congoleum-Nairn and former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, in accepting the award for the company, said: "Our objective in accepting the award is to merit the continued flying of this Army-Navy E flag through improved and continual service to the cause of free men throughout the world."

Congoleum-Nairn is energetically engaged in the production of a wide variety of war products. The following products typify its diversified activities:

Impermeable fabrics for gasproof clothing, fireproof duck for tents and coverings, arctic-ized duck for protective coverings, impregnated fabrics for protecting communication devices, incendiary bombs and parts and assemblies, mildew proof burlap for sand bags, weather-proof camouflage fabrics and nets, bomb fuses and parts and assemblies, torpedoes and shells and parts and grenades and parts and assemblies.

Normal peacetime products consist of a complete line of hard-surface floor coverings and accessories—including the famous Gold Seal Congoleum and Nairn Treadlite. Congoleum-Nairn plants are located at Kearny, N. J.; Marcus Hook, Pa., and Cedarhurst, Md., with the general offices at Kearny.

The Dallas office of Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., located in the Tower Petroleum Building, 1909 Elm Street, is in charge of G. P. McCaig, branch manager, who directs the company's activities in a territory which includes the states of Louisiana and Texas and portions of Arizona, Arkansas, Mississippi, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

### MR. EMPLOYER,

do you have any Key Men to whom you want to give a 5% increase, but can't? Let me tell you about a plan that will solve your problem. Call R-8861!



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## Chain-Belt Plants Win 'E' For Making Combat Material

Chain Belt Company was awarded the Army-Navy "E" on Sept. 19, 1942, for excellence in the production of war materials for the United States Army. The Chain Belt Company also makes special combat material for the Navy, Maritime Commission and Air Corps in addition to furnishing many of its regular peacetime products to plants to further the manufacture of other war material. The award was made to plants in the company located at Milwaukee and West Milwaukee.

The Dallas office which is located at 1304 Continental Building is of extreme importance to the company inasmuch as it serves the entire Southwest. W. W. Klemme, formerly of the company's Buffalo branch, is now manager in Dallas.

The president of the Chain Belt Com-

pany is J. C. Merwin and its other executives are Brinton Welser, G. K. Viall, J. T. Brown, G. H. Empsall and A. R. Abelt, vice-presidents; G. D. Gilbert, secretary; W. H. Brandt, assistant secretary; G. M. Dyke, treasurer; E. J. Greene, assistant treasurer; A. F. Kessler, controller; B. F. Devine, manager, construction machinery division; L. B. McKnight, manager, conveying and engineering products division; B. E. Sivyver, sales manager, chain belt and transmission division; A. W. Thomas, sales manager, construction machinery division; R. T. Steindorf, sales manager, conveying and engineering products division; B. H. MacLeod, sales manager, Baldwin-Duckworth division; F. G. Syburg, purchasing agent; W. B. Marshall, sales promotion manager; G. H. Pfeifer, advertising manager.

## Armstrong Cork Flies 'E' For Variety of Products

The employees of the Armstrong Cork Company of Lancaster, Pa., maintaining district offices for the Dallas area in the Burt Building and at 3200 Main Street, received the Army-Navy "E" last November for "their fine production of war equipment." On July 3 of this year, the Army-Navy "White Star," symbolizing "continued excellence and meritorious service," was added to the Army-Navy "E" flag which flies over Armstrong's Lancaster factories.

Armstrong, which started its war production program in 1939, shortly after the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, has converted a large percentage of its manu-

facturing capacity to turning out war goods. Included in its list of items are shells of various calibers, large structural plane parts, bomb racks, camouflage and concealment material, incendiary bombs, armor-piercing shot, cartridge cases, parts for fuses and detonators, fireproof Army duck, flare bases, and parts for tanks, guns, recoil mounts, and gear cases.

The company is normally a non-metalworking concern, producing such diversified products as linoleum, insulating fire brick, glass containers, acoustical materials, asphalt tile, low-temperature insulating materials, corks, molded plastic caps, bottle crowns, insulating board, rubber tile, and a wide range of industrial products.

The Armstrong Cork Company first established offices in Dallas in 1919. Since that time, the company has greatly expanded its activities in the Dallas area and now has a sizeable organization representing three major divisions of the company. Armstrong's Dallas organization is headed by E. J. Stern, building materials division; M. B. Vifquain, floor division; and R. E. Turner, glass and closure division.

## MEDICINES WIN 'E' FOR ABBOTT LABORATORIES

"This is a banner of thanks from the fighting men of the U.S.A. to the men who make it possible for them to fight." Thus, Rear Admiral John Downes presented the Army-Navy production award to Abbott Laboratories in North Chicago, Ill., on Sept. 21, 1942.

The "E" award was made to Abbott Laboratories for its contribution to the ever-increasing stream of vital medical supplies flowing from the plant to our armed forces everywhere. More and more the resources of Abbott research and manufacturing are focused upon the task of providing these supplies for pressing military needs — Halazone tablets by the million, to make safe the water from stagnant jungle pools or desert oases — processed plasma to combat shock and loss of blood — Pentothal and Metaphen for casualty clearing stations — sulfonamides for inhibiting unnumbered infections — these and a host of other vitally needed medical supplies flow forth in an unending stream.

Said Admiral Downes in making the presentation, "We can be thankful that more wounded and disabled men are being saved in this war. Three factors are responsible — the skill, the courage, the stamina of the indomitable military and naval doctors; the development of new drugs and new techniques; and finally the ceaseless efforts of the men and women who manufacture the drugs and medicines . . . without which the courage of the doctors and the advanced scientific knowledge would be useless."

President S. DeWitt Clough, accepting the pennant, declared, "Our task is not finished. The Army-Navy production award can be regarded only as a challenge to the future, not as a reward for the past." And that challenge has been taken — Abbott Laboratories was recently granted renewal of the "E" award for continued volume of production.

Under the management of Walter E. Strow, Abbott Laboratories maintains a branch office and warehouse at 1205 Young Street, Dallas. The Dallas branch is a sales and distribution headquarters for the Southwestern area and is completely stocked and equipped with full facilities for servicing this vicinity.

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R-5103

# 'KEEP AMERICA AMERICAN' BECOMES NATIONAL DRIVE

Events have shaped swiftly in the Kiwanis crusade to "Keep America American." It started in Dallas, swept quickly into a national campaign, being received like "good news from home" throughout the nation.

Four dates stand out in connection with the activity, testifying to the quick-running popularity of the Kiwanis objective:

June 15, 1943, the Kiwanis Club of Dallas, having heard George L. MacGregor, chairman, outline the club's Public Affairs Committee plan to "do something constructive about the growing threat to the freedom of individual opportunity and the free enterprise system of American business," voted unanimously "to approve, finance and support" the plan which called for an intensive six-month advertising campaign. The minimum budget of \$11,000 to finance the campaign of local newspaper, outdoor, radio, direct mail and window display advertising was oversubscribed almost immediately by Kiwanians and their firms.

June 22, 1943, Kiwanis International

## Leaders in Campaign

The Dallas Kiwanis Club's project to "Keep America American" was conceived and written by its Public Affairs Committee: George L. MacGregor, chairman; O. Sam Cummings, vice chairman; L. A. Bickel, John V. Farnsworth, Lieut. Col. William George Gilks, R. F. Nicholson, J. Cleo Thompson, Dr. Horace E. Wood, and D. E. Wicker.

Members of the executive committee who are working for extension of the program are: Charles S. Dudley, general chairman of the local campaign; Everett G. Brown, James L. Hanway, S. J. Hay, and Robert M. White, president of the Dallas Kiwanis Club.

Members of Kiwanis International's Committee on Insuring Victory, which will promote the plan among the 2,200 Kiwanis clubs of America are these international past presidents: O. Sam Cummings of Dallas, chairman; Raymond M. Crossman of Omaha, vice chairman; Harper Getton of Hopkinsville, Ky.; William O. Harris of Los Angeles; Joshua L. Johns of Appleton, Wisc.; Harry E. Karr of Baltimore, and George H. Ross of Toronto, Canada.

then assembled in wartime council in Chicago, gave similarly unanimous approval to the Dallas plan, adopting it as "the most important single project in the history of Kiwanis International." The plan was presented in Chicago by O. Sam Cummings and Charles S. Dudley, of Dallas.

August 31, 1943, the four Kiwanis clubs of Dallas joined in a meeting at the Adolphus Hotel to inaugurate the "Keep America American" crusade in Dallas. Mr. Cummings, recently appointed national director of the plan, addressed the Kiwanians and their associates, pointing up the Plan's objectives and, reviewing progress and plans for the national inauguration of the project in 2,200 Kiwanis Clubs in America.

On this same date, the first newspaper advertisement appeared in Dallas papers, on billboards, in store windows, local radio stations featured spot announcements and, the mails delivered colorful folders—all keyed to the inspiring theme, "Keep America American!"

November 1, 1943, will witness the simultaneous kick-off of the "Keep America American" crusade in the 2,200 other Kiwanis Clubs in America. As the campaign opened in Dallas, kits of all the advertising materials went forward to all other Kiwanis Clubs as a forerunner to the personal work to be done by Mr. Cummings and his national committee.

"In the very origin of this plan," said Mr. MacGregor, "lies a great part of its strength. Kiwanians are typical middle-class business men, representative of 'little' rather than 'big' business. We have in our membership the proprietors of small stores and shops, executives of medium-sized commercial and industrial firms, local executives of large firms, men from all the professions, employees of social agencies and, of local, state and national government.

"Non-sectarian and non-political, Kiwanis is not identified with controversial ideologies, it is not the spokesman for great corporations, for labor, for farmers, or any other specialized groups. Kiwanis, like other straight American groups, recognizes the common interest of all, conceiving that common interest to

## Eight Concerns Join Chamber of Commerce

The Dallas Chamber of Commerce acquired eight new members in the past month, J. M. Penland, membership chairman, has announced. New members are listed below, with address, type of business and membership representative:

Paul G. Bentley Company, Burt Building; consulting engineers. Paul G. Bentley.

International Club of Dallas, 2725 Oak Lawn; association. Mrs. Cosette F. Newton.

Louisiana Public Utilities Company, 903 Kirby Building; public utilities. G. C. Hyde, president.

Maury-Henry Company, 709 Rio Grande Building; accountants and tax counselors. L. A. Busby, manager.

Sylvan A. Mincer, 1500 Republic Bank Building; general insurance. Sylvan Mincer.

McGinnis & Grafe, Continental Building; general contractors. Adam K. Grafe.

Ronay Furs, Mercantile Bank Building; retail furriers. Jacques Ronay.

The Julian Company, 1015 Corinth Street; wholesale grocers. John D. Julian.

be paramount to that of any minority group."

Commenting in this same vein, Mr. Cummings added, "Since our 'Keep America American' project is distinctly *American*, Kiwanis is an ideal organization to carry this message regarding the retention of freedom of opportunity and the free enterprise system to all the people of the United States.

"In my former capacities as the first secretary, and later president of Kiwanis International, and president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, I have traveled all over America, presenting a great variety of projects to widely varied audiences. Never in all that experience have I witnessed such spontaneous enthusiasm for a plan of action as is given our 'Keep America American' campaign.

"It is obvious that the American people have hungered for a simple, workable plan arising from the 'grass-roots'—a plan to implement their earnest desire to meet head-on the challenge to the fundamentals of their democratic way of life. The temper of the response is the same in small clubs in small cities and, in larger clubs in larger cities. Enthusiasm is quickly fused into cold, determined action."

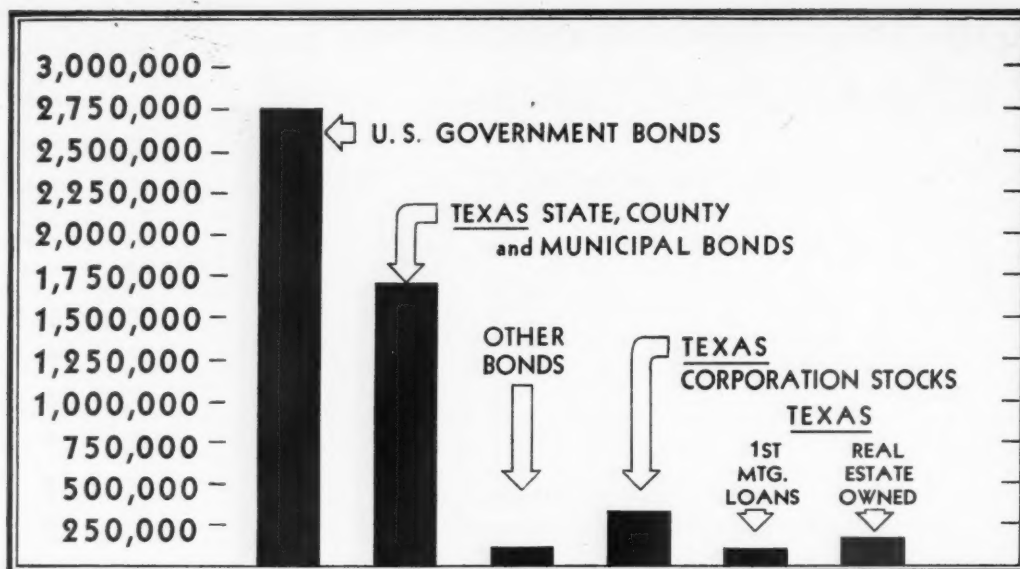


CHART SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF THE ASSOCIATION'S INVESTED FUNDS

## 55% Invested in Government Bonds

### OTHER FUNDS IN TEXAS SECURITIES

On December 31, 1942, \$2,798,197.45 or 55 per cent of the Texas Employers' Insurance Association's invested funds or 38 per cent of its total assets of \$7,370,212.51 was invested in United States Government Bonds—the safest investment in the world.

Ninety-seven per cent of the remaining invested funds was in Texas securities—\$1,687,969.01 in State, County and Municipal bonds, \$317,085.75 in stocks in Texas corporations and \$222,387.49 in Texas real estate.

### \$1,406,390 CASH DEPOSITED IN TEXAS BANKS

In addition to its investments in Texas securities, the Association had on December 31, 1942 cash assets of \$1,406,390.88 deposited with banks throughout Texas. Premiums in course of collection and other

miscellaneous items made up the balance of the Association's assets.

### KEEPING TEXAS MONEY IN TEXAS

After having paid out \$2,600,367.09 in benefits to injured workers in Texas, and \$1,051,330.51 for salaries to Texas people, and rents and other expenses to Texas firms, during 1942, the Association returned \$1,153,000.00\* in dividends to its policyholders.

This illustrates how insurance premiums paid to the Association remain in Texas. If you would like to reduce your insurance costs and help keep Texas insurance dollars in Texas, insure with Texas' leading writer of Workmen's Compensation insurance.

\*\$2,000,000 in dividends have been authorized for payment during 1943.

# TEXAS EMPLOYERS INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Home Office, Interurban Building . . . DALLAS

19 District Offices in Texas



# ADAMS, FLORENCE, THORNTON AGAIN HEAD CHEST GROUPS

Looking to a success even greater than that of the 1942 campaign, the Second War Chest drive in Dallas will be led by the same solicitation chairmen who helped Dallas reach the million-dollar mark first in the nation last year.

Nathan Adams, chairman of the War Chest executive council, will again head the Big Gifts division; Fred F. Florence will lead the Employee Division; and R. L. Thornton will be chairman of the Special Gifts division. Announcement of the appointments was made by D. A. Hulcy, campaign chairman.

"We felt it vitally important that the same men who led our campaign to such success last year, and the year before, should again accept the leadership for the 1943 campaign," Mr. Hulcy said. "The task before us is too great, and the cause too important, to change leaders now. We are very fortunate that they have consented to again take on this responsibility."

Ben R. Newberry has accepted the

post of National Firms chairman, and has already received a commitment of \$1,600 as Dallas' part of a national concern's over-all gift. Other campaign leaders will be named at an early date.

November 2 has been set as the official opening date of the 1943 War Chest campaign, a month later than in 1942 in order not to conflict with the government's third War Bond drive.

The Dallas War Chest is affiliated this year with the newly created National War Fund. J. B. Adoue, Jr., president of the Dallas organization, is also vice-president of the National. The Fund was set up by the President's War Relief Control Board to coordinate all appeals for war relief.

Most of the National agencies were included in the Dallas War Chest's 1942 drive, but several new ones have been added. More than one-half of the national goal will be given to agencies serving American boys in the armed forces, with the great bulk going to the

USO. The USO, War Prisoners Aid and the United Seaman's Service (a new agency set up to serve men of the merchant marine), will receive \$67,672,000.

War relief agencies for Allied nations and Axis-conquered countries will receive \$40,099,000. Agencies participating in this sum are the Russian, Chinese, British, Greek, Polish, French, Yugoslav, Belgian, Czechoslovakian, Dutch and Norwegian relief.

Refugee relief will be allotted a total of \$3,620,000, with funds to go to Refugee Relief Trustee, the U. S. Committee for the Care of European Children, and the United Jewish Appeal. A contingency fund will allow for the new needs that will arise as Nazi-held territories are freed.

Thirty-five Dallas agencies will be included in the united appeal. These are essentially the same as the 1942 list, with medical, children's, group and family agencies included. Particularly in the spotlight of late has been the children's medical center, with its fight against the polio epidemic, and the youth character-building agencies that are waging war against increasing juvenile delinquency in the city.

## *Congratulations*

We congratulate those firms who have been awarded the Army-Navy "E" for the excellence and faithfulness of their work and for their contribution to our country's war production program.

Such recognition is certainly deserved, for it is the "impossible" jobs these firms have done and are doing that have brought success to our armed forces and consternation to our enemies, who miscalculated the loyalty, the ingenuity and productive capacity of American industry.

We are happy to have served many of these firms and to have had a part in our country's war production program.

## **C. WALLACE PLUMBING COMPANY**

C. WALLACE

SAM P. WALLACE

FRANK WALLACE

**2224 SUMMER STREET . . . DALLAS, TEXAS**

# WASHINGTON

By DALE MILLER

Representative of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce  
in the Nation's Capital

## Our War Against Ourselves

The United States has been actively at war nearly two years, and has been in preparation for war a longer time than that, but not until recently have we begun to hear in appreciable volume the opinion that perhaps we



DALE MILLER

have been waging war a bit extravagantly. Even now the suggestion is advanced somewhat apologetically, as if the speaker were feeling his way gingerly to escape being frowned upon as unpatriotic, for anyone with the temerity to suggest economy in war expenditures is looked upon in Washington as something more than a curiosity. The most dominant characteristic of Washington during the past two or three years has been, I think, the capacity utterly to ignore the cost of doing a job, just so long as the job is done.

Superficially, this point of view is not without merit; in Washington, in fact, it would be considered laudable if it were not so universally practiced. It is certainly true that we should not quibble over costs when the life of our nation and the freedom of our people are in jeopardy, and surely no dollar should be withheld if the spending of that dollar would contribute in any conceivable way toward victory. But fundamentally, this philosophy is as dangerous when carried to one extreme as it is when carried to the other. It is easier, and a great deal pleasanter, to wage war too extravagantly as it is to wage it too penuriously. And the dangers inherent in the one case are as grave as those inherent in the other.

Congress has been pecking away in recent months at unessential spending by various government bureaus, and has made quite a show of trimming appropriations here and there. But this effort has been directed against so-called non-war agencies, which spend only a small fraction of the manifold billions being spent, and the expenditures of the so-

called war agencies have been regarded as sacrosanct and inviolable. Every dollar sought for the prosecution of the war has been promptly appropriated without question, and no fearless soul has deigned to ask, at least aloud, if the best possible use of every dollar is being made.

This has been going on, and is still going on, despite abundant evidence of extravagance in many phases of the war effort. The War and Navy Departments themselves have been guilty of prodigality, but perhaps the principal offenders are the various New Deal agencies which are happily using the war as an instrument to develop and extend throughout the world those theories of social and economic reform which, before the war, were inflicted only upon our own people. The only difference now is that they have much more money to spend and many more places to spend it. In the guise of providing relief and rehabilitation in prostrate countries, they are lavishing the more abundant life upon people who neither want it nor understand it, disrupting their habits of life and overturning their living standards—and all the while adding immeasurably to the staggering burden of debt being borne by the American people.

This is plain speaking, but it is also plain truth. It is one of the tragic ways in which this war is costing us far more than it should, and the cost cannot be measured in terms of money alone. This is a war within a war. It is a war against the financial stability and integrity of the United States, because our economic structure, already sagging under the most gigantic debt in history, cannot be maintained if it is continued indefinitely. It is a war against ourselves and it is a war of our own making.

This is no time for comedy, but sometimes a humorous anecdote in a comic strip can symbolize a serious thought. If you read "Blondie" on the comic page of the *Dallas Times Herald*, you may remember a recent incident involving Dagwood. He is shown at home, with his sleeves rolled up and a box of tools in his hand, ambitiously ready to spend the day fixing things up around the house.

Blondie comes in to remind him of so many chores to be done, screens to repair, benches to paint, doors to fix, that he becomes appalled by the size and complexity of his job. He thinks it over and solemnly decides he gets confused when he has too much to do. So the next scene shows him, with his tools beside him on the floor, sound asleep on the sofa.

In many respects we are a nation of Dagwoods. For a long time we have realized we need to get our nation's house in order, but the vast complexities of deficit financing, balanced budgets, monetary stabilization, and a host of mystifying statistics are enough to induce us to lay aside our tools and take it easy on the sofa of complacency. But the task ahead is stern and unavoidable, and it will long outlive the war. The tools of our redemption are in our hands. They must be used.

## A Shooting War

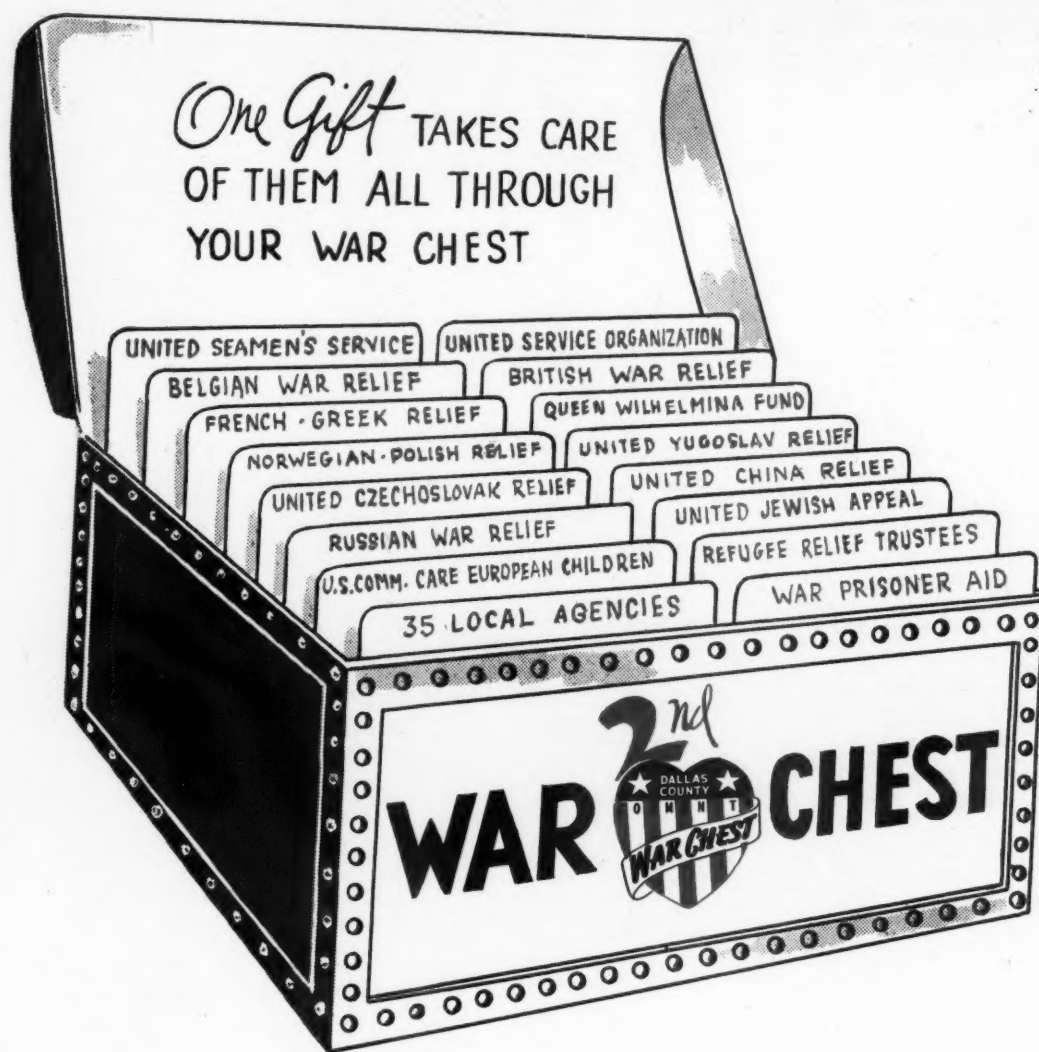
(Continued from Page 8)

Many company matters, affecting the workers, are decided upon by an open vote of the entire force. Sometimes these elections have an element of humor in them, as in those cases where everyone knows in advance what the result is going to be. "For example," reports one of the officers, "the men and women voted recently to decide whether they would rather eat their lunch on their own time or have a slightly shorter lunch period at company expense. Strange to say, the vote was unanimously in favor of the shorter lunch period."

At one of these recent elections, the employees voted unanimously to pass up their customary two weeks' vacation and to devote the time to the production of more material to help win the war.

Among interesting employees with the company are two or three families of five or six members each, all working at various jobs within the plant; one man who has worked for the company about 35 years; several men over 70 years of age; a woman, almost completely blind, who holds all production records in her department; and, in another department, a young man who does a remarkably difficult job in spite of the total lack of eyesight. One of the most remarkable things of all, according to the president of the company, is the wonderful showing made by the wartime women employees, who are running large automatics, centerless grinders, lathes, and punch presses, and even doing tool-room work, as though they had had years of experience behind them.

# Dallas' Big United WAR CHEST



## Campaign Opens Nov. 2nd

*This ad contributed by* **FLEMING & SONS, INC.**



## DEVELOPMENTS IN

# DALLAS INDUSTRY

**F**OLLOWING are some recent industrial developments in Dallas, not previously reported:

### War Housing Kitchens From Non-Strategic Materials

The "Victory Kitchen," a compact, complete, modern kitchen from non-strategic materials is now being manufactured in Dallas by the Triangle Manufacturing Company, in a new plant recently completed at Yale and Greenville Streets.

The kitchen unit consists of a combination cabinet, refrigerator, either ice or mechanical, sink and gas range, so designed as to require the minimum of strategic materials, and to fit into a small space. The company manufactures other units for war housing, including the "Kompak" combination table and ironing board, and the "Dor-Bak" bureau chest, writing desk and mirror that attaches to any clothes closet door.

Engineering design and sales of these products are handled by the Texas Sales Corporation, an affiliated company, with offices in the Burt Building, headed by E. L. Bennett, formerly of Detroit, an engineer well known in the appliance field.

### New Box Factory

Feister & Inman, Inc., manufacturers of wooden boxes, have established a plant at 2105 Corinth Street, employing approximately fifty workers. The plant has extensive war contracts and was moved to Dallas from Houston to gain a more central location for distribution.

### U. S. Steel Opens Office

The United States Steel Corporation has established a Public Relations office for the Southwestern District in the Mercantile Bank Building, with J. L. Mortimer as director. The office will handle public relations matters for the various United States Steel subsidiaries in this area, including American Steel & Wire Company, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Cyclone Fence Division, Isthmian Steamship Company, National Tube Company, Oil Well Supply Company, Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, United States Steel Export Company, United States Steel Supply Com-

pany and Universal Atlas Cement Company.

### New General Motors Office

The Southwestern zone office of the Fleet Sales Division, General Motors Corporation, has been moved to Dallas from Houston and is now located in the Mercantile Bank Building. This office serves the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and New Mexico. H. A. Hale is Zone Manager.

### Doll Factory Opened

A plant to manufacture a patented doll that changes its facial expression has been established in the Wholesale Merchants Building by the Expression Doll Company, a new Dallas concern headed by M. P. Exline.

### Pharmaceutical Products

G. F. Harvey Company, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., manufacturing a line of pharmaceuticals sold to the medical profession, has opened a sales and service branch at 1809 San Jacinto Street. Cecil H. Thompson is district manager for the Southwest.

### Glass Company Expands

Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Company offices in the Tower Petroleum Building have been expanded with the addition of a Southwestern district office of the Industrial Division. The company manufactures a complete line of flat glass products, such as plate glass, window glass, safety glass and structural glass.

### Variety Store Offices

Executive offices of E. B. Mott Company, operating variety stores throughout this area, have been moved to Dallas and established in the Wholesale Merchants Building.

### New Machine Shops

Three new machine shops, engaged primarily on sub-contracts for war industries in this area, have been established in Dallas. They are: Shaw Machine Company, Coit Road and Southwestern

Boulevard; Todd Machine Company, 9110 Lemmon Avenue (Tom E. Todd); Voss Manufacturing Company, 2210 Main Street, headed by Harold C. Voss.

### Surplus Materials Warehouse

North American Aviation, Inc., has established a surplus materials warehouse at Zangs Boulevard and Colorado. where surplus and obsolete materials accumulated at the Grand Prairie plants of the company will be assembled for resale to other war industries. J. L. Murphy, Jr., is supervisor of surplus sales.

### New Millinery Houses

Two new firms engaged in the millinery business have recently located in Dallas: Scheinberg Millinery Company, 116 South Poydras Street, wholesalers; and Novelty Hat & Bag Company, 1103½ Commerce Street, manufacturers of millinery and hand bags.

### Plastics Plant

Southwestern Plastic Company has moved from its former location at 2930 Main Street into a new plant at 203 South Haskell Avenue. The company fabricates plastic materials for war plants in this area and is also distributor of structural plastic materials manufactured by the Panelyte Division of the St. Regis Paper Company. Roy F. Booth is president of the local company.

### Oil Companies

Taylor Refining Company, with refinery located at Taylor, Texas, has opened a sales office in the Southwestern Life Building.

Con-Tex Petroleum Corporation, oil producing organization, has established an office in the Continental Building.

### New Wholesalers

The Julian Company, 1015 Corinth Street; wholesale grocers. J. D. Julian, manager.

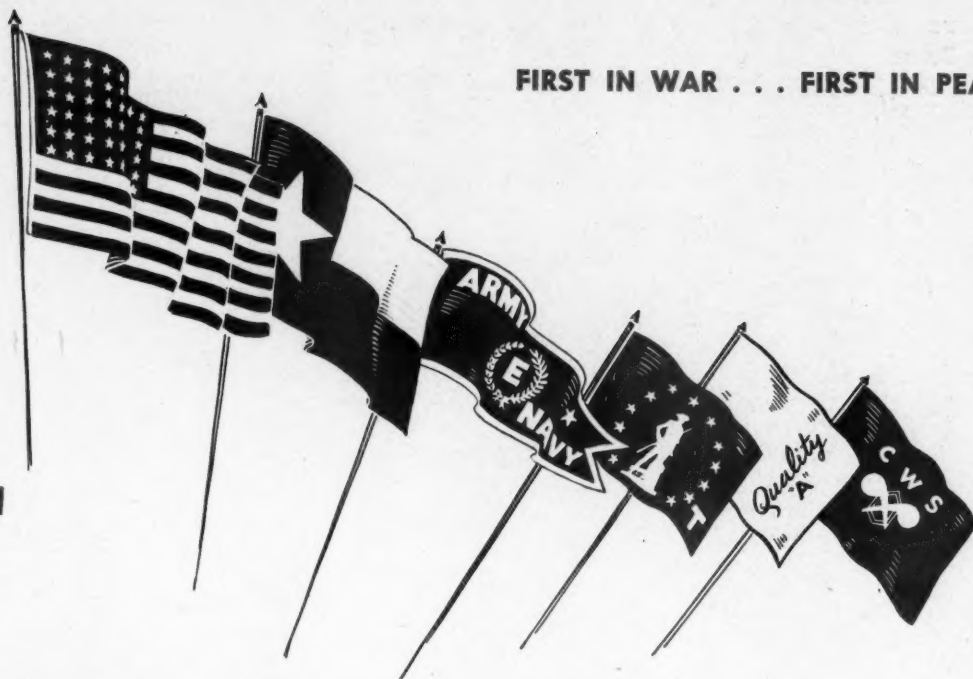
Lumley Produce Company, Cadiz and Preston Streets; wholesale produce. Jack Lumley, manager.

Central Chemical Company, 608 Commerce Street; janitors' supplies. Mike Goldberg, manager.

### New Firestone Warehouse

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company has established another Dallas warehouse at 4101 Commerce Street. The company has also leased part of the building at 2700 Canton Street for warehouse purposes.

FIRST IN WAR . . . FIRST IN PEACE



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Universal Corporation is the recipient of every Army-Navy Award offered a War Plant for outstanding production.

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(Awarded for exceptional production)

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We are proud of the production record which has earned for us the Army-Navy "E" flag with its added star... proud of the combat performance of our airplanes... proud, too, of the friendly cooperation of the people of Dallas and Texas which has helped us do a better job of building better planes, faster.

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NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC., INGLEWOOD, CALIFORNIA • DALLAS • KANSAS CITY



